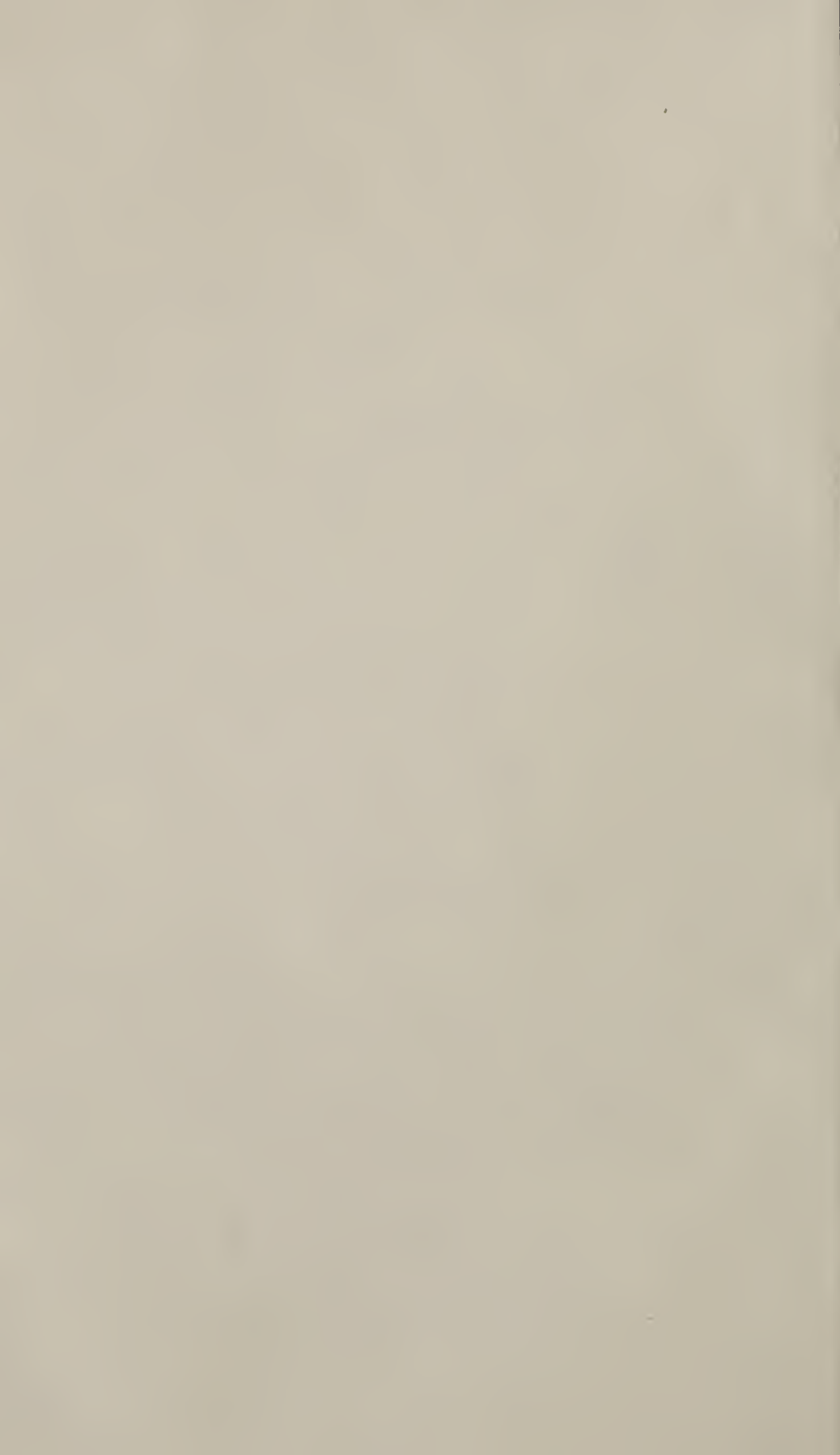
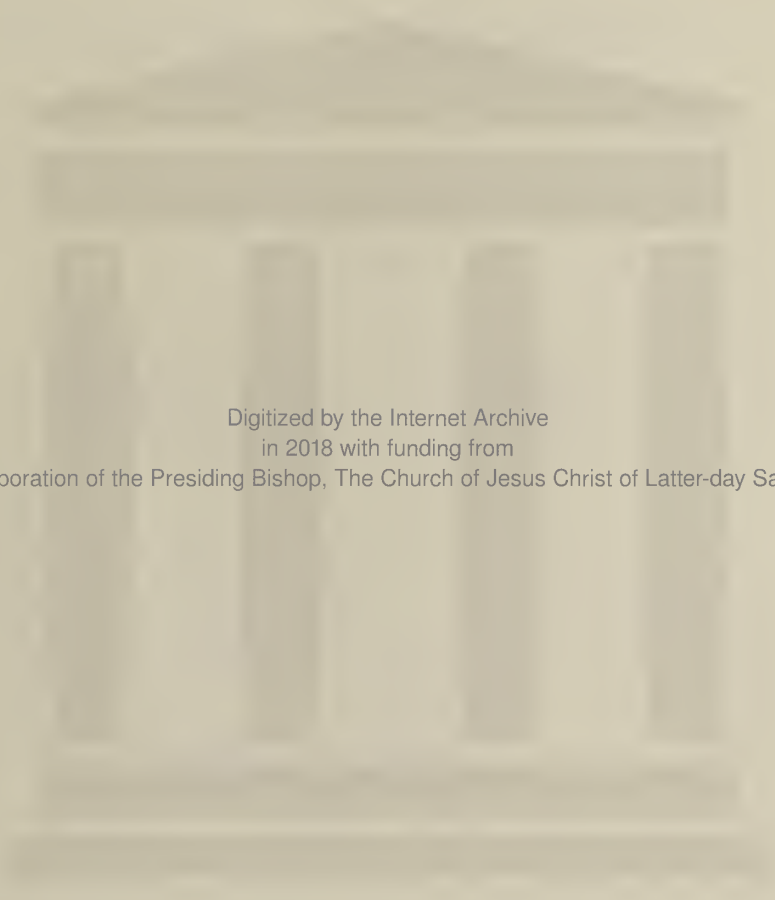




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# Historical Topography of Moravian Anabaptism

J. K. Zeman

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# HISTORICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF MORAVIAN ANABAPTISM<sup>1</sup>

J. K. ZEMAN

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KUNSTBUCH, MS. Codex 464, Burgerbibliothek, Bern, Switzerland  
Codex III, 19, University Library, Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

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- CS *Corpus Schwenckfeldianorum*  
HS Balthasar Hubmaier, *Schriften* (TQ IX)  
TQ *Quellen zur Geschichte der Täufer*, 11 vols. published 1930-1964, with additional volumes on Hesse and Schweiz I  
ZGL *Die älteste Chronik der Hutterischen Brüder* (ed. A. J. F. Zieglschmid), Ithaca, N.Y., 1943  
ZGLK *Das Klein-Geschichtsbuch der Hutterischen Brüder* (ed. A. J. F. Zieglschmid), Philadelphia, Pa., 1947  
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### Abbreviations

ČČH Český časopis historický, Prague.

ČMM Časopis matice moravské. Brno.

ČSPSČ Časopis spolku přátel starožitností českých, Prague.

The author's last name, printed above in bold face capitals, will have added to it the date of publication of his work to serve as an abbreviation for references which follow in the footnotes. Here follows a further list of abbreviations, used in footnotes and in the Lists.

B BECK 1883

FN FRIEDMANN 1965

HM HOSÁK 1938

K A list of Hutterite households in Moravia based on the map 18, KUHN III, where they are classified according to five chronological categories (cf. our footnote 10).

KK A list of Anabaptist settlements in KAMENÍČEK III, 488f.

L A list of sites of archaeological excavations (Hutterite pottery) in LANDSFELD 1964, 171f.

ML/ME A list of Hutterite households in ML III, 420ff. and reprinted in ME II, 859.

N NEKUDA 1961

VM *Vlastivěda moravská*: the list of all 56 published volumes in NEKUDA 1961, 207f. Each volume bears the name of the district which it covers. In our references we use the abbreviation VM plus the district name appearing in the title of the particular volume (e.g., VM, Znojemský okres).

W WOLKAN 1923

WKM, I-VI Wolny, G. *Die Markgrafschaft Mähren* (6 vols., Brünn, 1835-1842)

WKT, O I-O V Wolny, G. *Kirchliche Topographie von Mähren*

1. Abteilung: Olmützer Erzdiocese

Vols. I-V (Brünn, 1855-1863)

WTK, B I-B IV 2. Abteilung: Brünner Diocese

Vols. I-IV (Brünn, 1856-1861)

In our geographical data we use the following abbreviations to designate maps:

C map of Moravia by Comenius, 1627

F map of Moravia by Fabricius, 1568

M map of Moravia by Müller, 1716

V map of Moravia by Vischer, 1692

K map of Hutterite colonies in KUHN III (Map 18)

R map of Hutterite colonies in RIEDL 1953, 144

(cf. footnote 17 below)

ML/ME map of Hutterite colonies in ML III, 420f. and ME II, 860.

} all reprinted  
in KUCHAR 1959  
(cf. footnote  
25 below)



## INTRODUCTION

*Review of Research*

A brief review of topographical research on Moravian Anabaptism must precede the discussion of our approach and methods of work. More than a century has elapsed since the first publication of selected sources for the history of the Hutterite brotherhood in Moravia. In spite of this long period of research, very little progress in topographical studies has been made beyond the pioneering work of Wolny in 1850 and Beck in 1883.

Beck succeeded in identifying, in most cases correctly, nearly all Moravian localities mentioned in the Hutterite chronicles. The later editors of the large and small Hutterite chronicles, Wolkan and Zieglschmid, accepted and often simply copied the data supplied by Beck. The index of places which was missing in Beck's edition and was introduced by Wolkan and then enlarged by Zieglschmid, on the one hand furnished a convenient aid to topographical research but on the other hand created regrettable confusion in several entries.<sup>2</sup>

The early and repeated publications of the Hutterite chronicles inevitably led to a one-sided dependence of topographical studies on the Hutterite sources and eventually to the creation of a Hutterite image of Moravian Anabaptism. The common assumption in literature dealing with Moravian Anabaptism has been that by the middle of the sixteenth century, if not earlier, all other Anabaptists, with an insignificant exception of a few scattered Swiss Brethren, had united with the Hutterites and that from then on, Moravian Anabaptism could be equated with Hutterite Anabaptism.<sup>3</sup> This conclusion is reflected in nearly all topographical studies published up to the present. They fall into three categories: (1) lists of settlements, (2) maps and (3) topographical articles.

In 1894, Loserth published the first German list of 86 Hutterite colonies (*Haushaben*) in Moravia<sup>4</sup>, without any geographical or chronological information. It became the basis for the list of 89 Hutterite colonies (*Bruderhofs*) in the *Mennonitisches Lexikon* (1956)<sup>5</sup> and was reprinted, with an unfortunate omission of important bibliographical data, in the *Mennonite Encyclopedia*<sup>6</sup>. The lists employ only German names and do not include any mention of non-Hutterite settlements although some of these, especially during the earlier period, appear on the list classified as Hutterite. The meager topographical information on the non-Hutterite groups can be found only in the respective articles dealing with the Austerlitz Brethren, Cornelians, Gabrielites, Philippites, Pilgramites (Marbeck fellowship), Sabbatarians, Schwertler, Stäbler, and the Swiss Brethren.

Meanwhile, Kameníček published in 1905 a Czech list of 73 Moravian communities where Anabaptists were reportedly settled.<sup>7</sup> Hrubý in 1933-1935 combined research in out-group sources (mainly the Moravian tax registers) with the information furnished by the Hutterite chronicles and published a list of 25 domains on which there were 57 Hutterite households in 1589, a similar (incomplete) list for 1592 and a most valuable list of domains as well as individual households for 1619-1622.<sup>8</sup> He used both Czech and German geographical names.

In 1951, Widmoser compiled an incomplete list of Hutterite colonies in Moravia which he arranged in chronological order according to the dates of their establishment.<sup>9</sup> By far the most thorough piece of work on the localization and chronological classification of Hutterite colonies in Moravia (and Slovakia) was done by Kuhn in 1957. Although he did not prepare a list as such, the households shown on his map can be readily grouped under five chronological categories.<sup>10</sup> But even his work shows the limitations of research which is based only on in-group sources. Furthermore, it is restricted to the Hutterites.

The maps of Hutterite settlements in Moravia constitute a second area of topographical research. To our knowledge, Lydia Müller was the first one to include in her study of Hutterite communism in 1927 a map showing a few colonies.<sup>11</sup> It was reprinted by Horsch in 1931.<sup>12</sup> The map was not meant to be an aid to topographical studies and is therefore useless.

The first serious attempt to localize all Hutterite colonies in Moravia was undertaken by Crous in connection with his list in the ML.<sup>13</sup> His two maps (western and eastern part of South Moravia) were redrafted and combined into one by Friedmann in the ME.<sup>14</sup> While both maps represent a great deal of independent research, their value for historical topography is limited because they are based only on modern maps of Moravia.<sup>15</sup> The same observation applies to the excellent map of Kuhn (1957) to which reference was made earlier.

Two other maps must be mentioned for the sake of completeness. In 1939 Schwarz produced a map which shows the linguistic interaction between the Hutterite immigrants and the native German population in Moravia.<sup>16</sup> The map does not specify individual colonies. In 1953, Riedl prepared a map of Hutterite settlements which is based on Widmoser's list mentioned earlier.<sup>17</sup> It is incomplete and shows several mistaken identifications.<sup>18</sup>

The third aspect of topographical studies consists of articles dealing with the local history of Anabaptists in Moravian localities. They appear in the ML and the ME (usually by the same author). Their research value varies considerably. A few of them contain information

based on manuscripts in Moravian archives. Most of them, however, are nothing more than a summary of events recorded in the Hutterite chronicles for each colony. As such, they serve a useful purpose but do not enhance topographical research.<sup>19</sup>

From the preceding brief survey it will be apparent that topographical studies on Moravian Anabaptism have made little advance since the initial work of Wolny and Beck. In our own research we have tried to overcome some of the shortcomings which have characterized this field of investigation up to now.

#### *New Sources and Methods of Work*

In our use of sources we have included all Anabaptist sources published up to the present,<sup>20</sup> Hutterite and non-Hutterite. In addition, we were able to draw valuable information on the Marbeck fellowship from the manuscript *Codex Kunstbuch* and from the pertinent records in the manuscript *Acta Unitatis Fratrum*. The inclusion of the non-Hutterite Anabaptist sources should be regarded as a long overdue corrective step towards a more balanced picture of Moravian Anabaptism.

Far more important, in our opinion, was the use of out-group sources to verify and supplement the data provided by the in-group sources. For the first time, the vast *corpus* of Czech topographical studies, *Vlastivěda moravská* [Moravian Topography] was checked for all references to Anabaptists. This invaluable collection, of which 56 regular and several supplementary volumes were published from 1900 to 1948,<sup>21</sup> contains a wealth of information about the religious life in the towns and villages of sixteenth-century Moravia. It includes important data on the local authorities (nobility), the ethnic composition of the population, local traditions and traditional designations of properties such as "a toufar [Anabaptist] mill or vineyard."

Unfortunately, individual volumes vary considerably in historical value and methodology. Only a few were prepared by trained historians; many were written by local teachers or priests. Some authors included excerpts from local sources which are of inestimable value for Anabaptist research.<sup>22</sup> Others did not attempt to verify claims of local tradition (with respect to an Anabaptist settlement) by further research in local and regional archives.

The concise, one-volume treatment of historical topography of Moravia and Silesia by Hosák<sup>23</sup> was used along with the series *Vlastivěda moravská*. In many ways these two works supersede the older topographies by Schwoy and Wolny<sup>24</sup> which were consulted as well.



The task of finding and filing all topographical references to Moravian Anabaptism in the books listed above involved the reading of tens of thousands of pages and the checking of several thousand references. Every topographical reference in the Hutterite chronicles in all printed editions (Wolny 1850, Wolf 1878, Beck 1883, Wolkan 1923 and Zieglschmid 1943 and 1947) was noted and often scrutinized in its wider context.

In many cases, the research was made more difficult by the ambiguous references to "Moravian Brethren" in out-group sources and literature. The term once designated both the Czech Brethren residing in Moravia and the Moravian Anabaptists, especially the Hutterites. Furthermore, some modern authors, including Wolny, repeatedly confused the Czech Utraquists with the Czech Brethren, German Lutherans with the Anabaptists and, most frequently, the Anabaptist "Brethren" with the Czech Brethren. We do not claim to have solved all the problems resulting from such confusion but we have made a determined effort to do so in spite of the limitations under which we have worked (see below).

The exact geographical localization of all places discovered in the sources and literature became, in itself, a field of research. In addition to modern maps of Moravia, we were able to use the two oldest maps of Moravia which were drawn during the Anabaptist sojourn in the margraviate, viz., the map by Paulus Fabricius, a Viennese mathematician and physician, printed in first edition in 1568, and the map by Jan Amos Comenius who spent his youth in South Moravia. The first edition of his map appeared in 1627.<sup>25</sup>

In our topographical List A we were able, therefore, to list the sixteenth or seventeenth-century spelling of many local names as they appear on the maps of Fabricius and Comenius, quite frequently in both Czech and German versions. The district maps included in each volume of the *Vlastivěda moravská*, with their special attention to abandoned villages, old mills and other places of topographical interest, were of further assistance to us.

One of the factors which had contributed to the unusual willingness of the Moravian nobility and gentry to allow Anabaptist refugees to settle on their estates was the high number of abandoned villages in South Moravia. The Hussite wars in the early fifteenth century and the wars with Matthias Corvinus of Hungary in 1468-1470, natural disasters, epidemic diseases and other causes left behind a large number of deserted villages which the owners were anxious to resettle. In the period from 1420 to 1600, no less than 807 villages in the whole margraviate of Moravia were deserted. Of these, only 143 were reestab-

lished.<sup>26</sup> The comprehensive list of all deserted villages by Nekuda<sup>27</sup> and his chronological and geographical data for each made our identification of several such places associated with Anabaptist settlement in Moravia easier.

In a few cases where geographical identification or verification of doubtful sources was uncertain, the excavations of Hutterite pottery and ceramics by Landsfeld became our final arbiter.<sup>28</sup>

With all these additional sources and tools for research we were able almost to double the number of place names with recorded Anabaptist settlement.<sup>29</sup> Of the 180 places appearing on our list we were able to identify accurately all but five.<sup>30</sup> In our critical examination of the sources, we have concluded that the evidence in support of an Anabaptist settlement remains doubtful in 33 localities which appear on our list. The reservation is due either to the nature of the particular source or to its ambiguous interpretation.<sup>31</sup>

In addition to the many new places which are being listed for the first time we have attempted to provide concise and reliable chronological information about the duration of each settlement. Such exact dating was far easier in the case of Hutterite colonies with the detailed records of their chronicles<sup>32</sup> than in the case of non-Hutterite settlements, whose records are few and fragmentary. Nevertheless, we have paid special attention to the non-Hutterite groups since these have never been included in the topographical lists of Moravian Anabaptism in the past.

We have accepted Beck's topographical data on the non-Hutterite groups in Moravia without questioning them even though he does not, in most cases, specify the sources.<sup>33</sup> Some of these have been made explicit by the subsequent research of Loserth and Dedic. We have allowed this one exception in our strict evaluation of sources on the ground that Beck was acquainted with many source materials which have not been made known otherwise and that his work as a whole was characterized by critical scholarship.

It has been our hope to be able to provide the following information for each place of Anabaptist settlement: (1) the identification of the domain to which the locality belonged; often several domains in succession; the names of the owners with the exact dates of their period of control and their religious affiliation;<sup>34</sup> (2) the ethnic composition of the community (German or Czech); (3) other religious groups in the community, especially those in control of the local parish church.

We have found it impossible to obtain such information for all localities in the literature which was available to us. However, we have designated communities with German or mixed population (during the

sixteenth century) in as many cases as we were able to verify, and assumed that all others had Czech population.<sup>35</sup> The information about estate ownership and the religious affiliation of the parish church was included wherever it was accessible to us.

We are very much aware of the serious limitations of our present work. It is based almost entirely on printed sources and on literature. However, it is the first step in the right direction. It is our hope that some student of Anabaptism in Czechoslovakia will be able, in the not too distant future, to search through the many local archives in Moravia for further proofs of Anabaptist settlements.<sup>36</sup> The number of places with recorded Anabaptist settlement will no doubt be increased. In the second half of the sixteenth century there was scarcely a large mill or "meierhof" (estate farm) which at one time or another had not been rented or managed by Anabaptists.<sup>37</sup>

Our lists should prove to be of great assistance to the future editors of Anabaptist sources. Moravia was more than simply one of the few lands where Anabaptists survived through the sixteenth century. It became and remained the central place of refuge where Anabaptists of all shades of belief and of all ethnic backgrounds met, either for short visits or in permanent settlement. From Italy and Switzerland in the south to Poland in the north, from Thessalonica in the east to North Germany and the Netherlands in the west the lines of Anabaptist communication met in Moravia. It is to be expected that the source materials from all these European regions should contain references to Moravia and to specific localities of Anabaptist settlement there. This has been the case in the sources published up to now. It is our hope that the editors of the future volumes will find the tasks of Moravian topographical identification easier with the aid of our lists.<sup>38</sup>

In our studies we have not included the Anabaptist settlements in present-day Slovakia. The topography of Anabaptism in Slovakia constitutes a separate field of study in spite of the close associations between the Hutterites in Moravia and their brethren in Slovakia.<sup>39</sup>

In order to make possible an evaluation of the geographical, chronological, typological and ethnic distribution of Anabaptists in Moravia, as well as to facilitate the use of the collected materials in subsequent research by those who will investigate the German sources and by those who will study the Czech sources, the following lists have been prepared:

- List A: All-inclusive German-Czech Alphabetical List with Critical Evaluation of Sources, Geographical and Chronological Data
- List B: Czech-German Alphabetical Index of Places
- List C: Combined Chronological and Group Lists
- List D: Group Lists
- List E: List of Settlements in German or partially German Communities

<sup>1</sup>The material presented here constitutes a part of a doctoral thesis submitted to the Theological Faculty of the University of Zürich, Switzerland, in 1965.

<sup>2</sup>As an example, cf. the entries for Niemtschitz, Schäckowitz and Scheckowitz. See also the complaint by HRUBÝ 1935a, 106 about the mistakes in Wolkan's index.

<sup>3</sup>This image was painted first by Beck. Cf. his statement: "Von da (1565) an gab es in Mähren... keine anderen Taufgesinnten als diese [die Huterischen] und einige unbedeutende Reste der Schweizer Brüder..." (BECK, 71,n.). Yet it was also Beck, 152, n. 1, who underscored the separate existence of the Swiss Brethren until 1618.

<sup>4</sup>LOSERTH 1894, 246.

<sup>5</sup>ML III, 419 ff. (1957) prepared by Ernst Crous. He supplemented the original list of Loserth (reprinted in ML II, 267) with the founding dates for most colonies and the names of the estate owners (where available), as well as with bibliographical reference to the topographical footnotes in BECK and to the two lists by Hruby (cf. footnote 8).

<sup>6</sup>ME II, 859. Printed also in FRIEDMANN 1961a, 50ff. For the mistakes in the ML/ME list, see our list A below.

<sup>7</sup>KAMENÍČEK III, 488f., with no classification, nor reference to sources.

<sup>8</sup>Originally published in the ARG 30 (1933), 197f. and 31 (1934), 89ff.; then reprinted in HRUBÝ 1935a, 64f. & 107ff.

<sup>9</sup>WIDMOSER 1961, 74f., with many mistakes.

<sup>10</sup>Map No. 18 in KUHN III. Each colony on the map is classified under the following categories: (1) Settlements till 1535, (2) settlements established 1536-1547 and still existing in 1547, (3) settlements established in 1536-1547 but abandoned before 1547, (4) settlements established in 1550-1622 and still existing in 1622, (5) settlements established in 1550-1622 but abandoned before 1622. He based his work on WOLKAN 1923 and HRUBÝ 1935a. He mentions several volumes in the TQ series but does not appear to have utilized their topographical data. Cf. his discussion of Hutterite settlements in Moravia, KUHN II, 309-329.

<sup>11</sup>MÜLLER 1927, last page (no pagination).

<sup>12</sup>HORSCH 1931, 160.

<sup>13</sup>ML III, 420f. The maps were drawn by Gerhard Wöhlke of the Geographical Institute in Göttingen on the basis of data furnished by Crous.

<sup>14</sup>ME II, 860. Reprinted on a smaller scale in FRIEDMANN 1961a, 56.

<sup>15</sup>As a result, Crous was unable to locate on his map the abandoned village of Kreuz (cf. his explanation, ML III, 419), not to mention many other deserted villages which are included in our list below.

<sup>16</sup>SCHWARZ 1939, 72.

<sup>17</sup>RIEDL 1963, 144. His independent work preceded the map prepared by Crous for the ML (1957).

<sup>18</sup>E.g., Budkowitz, Borotitz, Schäckwitz (see list A).

<sup>19</sup>Most topographical articles on the Moravian (almost exclusively Hutterite) Anabaptism in the ML and ME were written by Dedic, a few by Loserth, Hege, Crous and Friedmann. Some bear no indication of author. We have listed all such articles as references in our List A (below).

<sup>20</sup>E.g., the eleven volumes in the TQ series, also WAPPLER 1908a and 1913, LOSERTH 1929a, HRUBÝ 1935a and the recent comprehensive catalogue, FRIEDMANN 1965, which contains a number of topographical references.

<sup>21</sup>The series has not been completed. The list of all published volumes, with authors and dates of publication, is printed in NEKUDA 1961, 207f. About one half of the 56 volumes deal with South Moravia where Anabaptists were settled.

<sup>22</sup>Cf. Austerlitz and Eibenschitz in List A below.

<sup>23</sup>HOSAK 1938.

<sup>24</sup>Cf. the list of abbreviations which follows the Bibliography above.

<sup>25</sup>Both maps are now available in a modern edition by KUCHAR 1959. The same book includes also sections of the map of Moravia by Georg Mathias Vischer, an Austrian cartographer, in 1692 and another by Johann C. Müller in 1716. (Cf. the history of Bohemian and Moravian cartography up to the middle of the 18th century, *ibid.*, 7-59, with summaries in Russian, English, French and German). An earlier edition of the Fabricius map by KOLÁČEK 1941, with an index of all places on the map and their exact identification, was of great assistance to our work.

<sup>26</sup>The figures are quoted from the scholarly work by NEKUDA 1961, 162. Cf. also his analysis of the causes which led to abandonment, *ibid.*, 163-180.

<sup>27</sup>NEKUDA 1961.

<sup>28</sup>A comprehensive list of all sites at which Landsfeld conducted excavations was published by LANDSFELD 1964, 171f. His work has extended over a period of thirty years and has provided archeological evidence for Anabaptist settlement at the following places. Damborschitz, Kobelitz, Kostel, Mutenitz, Neudorf (near Ung. Ostra), Neumühl, Schädowitz, Schackwitz, Steinitz, Stiegnitz, Teikowitz, Tracht, and Watzenowitz.

<sup>29</sup>The list in ML/ME contains 89 places and the map of Kuhn shows 75 places. Our List A includes 180 places of which 9 have been proven to be mistaken localizations (Nos. 19, 25, 29, 50, 62, 85, 104, 118, 168).

<sup>30</sup>Aspernitz, Deckenwitz, Neuwitzch, Podax and Teschau (Klein). Cf. List A.

<sup>31</sup>Such places are marked with one asterisk in our List A.

<sup>32</sup>Of special value are the lists of colonies which were in existence in 1547 (ZGL, 316) and in October 1622 (BECK, 408; ZGL, 756n; WOLF 1878, 110; WOLNY 1950, 125; KAMENÍČEK III, 493).

<sup>33</sup>BECK, 69ff., n. 2 (Gabrielites and Philippites); 96,n.1 (Austerlitz Brethren); 152, n.1 (Swiss Brethren).



<sup>34</sup>Cf. HRUBÝ 1922 (religious affiliation of Moravian nobility in 1619).

<sup>35</sup>KUHN I, 86 claims that the border line between the German and Czech-language area in South Moravia as it became fixed around 1500 (after the Hussite century) corresponded to the ethnic line in 1944 (marked on his map of Hutterite settlements; cf. also KUHN II, 320). Yet several changes are known to have taken place in subsequent centuries. HRUBÝ 1935a, 109 enumerates nine localities (among the 43 Hutterite settlements in 1619-1622) which were German-speaking in the 1930's. We have tried to find evidence for German and Czech communities in the sources of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Some such information is recorded in the volumes of *Vlastivěda moravská* and in HOSAK 1938. As an example of such sources, see the list of towns and villages which submitted their accounts to army headquarters in the spring of 1622 in the German language (all others did it in Czech), printed in HRUBÝ I, 227, n. 4.

<sup>36</sup>Through the courtesy of Dr. Delbert Gratz, we were able to include in our research topographical data based on a list of Anabaptistica which are deposited in the Central State Archives in Prague (quoted as ANABAPTISTICA PRAGUE).

<sup>37</sup>This opinion was expressed by HRUBÝ 1935a, 25f. Cf. also the statement in the chronicles: "Also wurden wir im Monat October diss 1622 Jars...aux XXIV hauss-haltungen in Märhern, wie auch aus vielen Maierhöffen, Mühlen, Prewhaussern [breweries], Keller- vnd Kastner-diensten...vertrieben" (BECK, 408).

<sup>38</sup>According to a personal communication from Delbert Gratz, the archives in Zürich, Appenzell and elsewhere in Switzerland contain many references to the emigration and escape of Swiss Anabaptists to Moravia up to 1620. Our limited period of study in Switzerland did not permit us to extend our topographical research into this rich storehouse of source materials. We have included a number of topographical references from these sources which were collected by BECK and used by LOSERTH 1894, especially pp. 175-178 (years 1574-1587), 207 ff. (1611-1614), 314-320, (Mandate of Zürich, 1612).

<sup>39</sup>Cf. art "Slovakia" (Friedman) in ME IV and the list of colonies in ML III, 423 and ME II, 859 (with maps). What is needed, however, in addition to Hutterite topography is research of non-Hutterite Anabaptists in Slovakia. Cf. CULEN 1945 and RATKOS 1958.

LIST A  
*ALL-INCLUSIVE GERMAN-CZECH ALPHABETICAL LIST*  
 (with Critical Evaluation of Sources, Geographical  
 and Chronological Data)

*Explanatory Note*

We have decided to arrange the basic, all-inclusive list in alphabetic order according to the German local names because the vast majority of Anabaptist sources are written in that language. List B provides a quick reference for those working with the Czech topographical sources.

Most Anabaptist settlements were located in Czech communities (cf. List E). As a result, the local names appearing in the German Anabaptist sources often consist of mutilated Czech forms whereby the refugees attempted to approximate the Czech sounds they heard. But even in communities which had only German names, or a German name derived from a different root than the Czech name, the Anabaptist sources display a great variety in spelling. This applies especially to the initial consonants which show the customary fluctuation between B and P, D and T, F and V, G and K, M and N, Sch (š) and Tsch (č).

In contrast to the list of settlements printed in the ML/ME we have followed consistently the following rule in the basic listing of all entries: where available, we have adhered to the modern German form.<sup>40</sup> It will be found that in most cases, the initial consonant in these forms is identical with the initial consonant of the Czech form (e.g., Bohuslawitz-Bohuslavice instead of Puslawitz in ML/ME). All other forms found in the sources are listed (to assist the students of Anabaptist sources) and where these show a different initial consonant, they appear also as cross references (without numbers).

The data printed under each numbered entry in List A is arranged in five paragraphs as follows:

- a. Variations in spelling of the German name of the community in Anabaptist and other sources, including (where applicable) the name used by the contemporary maps of Fabricius (F) and/or Comenius (C).
- b. Geographical location of the community: the location is described in relation to the nearest larger town or city, quite often the seat of the court district (the volumes of VM are arranged by court districts). The following abbreviations are used:

NE	northeast	E	east
NW	northwest	W	west
SE	southeast	S	south
SW	southwest	N	north

<sup>40</sup>In addition to modern maps, the German-Czech and Czech-German lists by KREDEL 1931 and MÜLLER 1940 were used to determine the spelling. There are considerable differences between the official spelling of German local names in Moravia during the Austrian monarchy (up to 1918) and that which was standardized during the Czechoslovak Republic (1918-1938) and finally that which was used during the war years of the German Protectorate (1939-1945).

To further indicate degrees of geographical proximity to a larger town or city, the use of the prepositions "of" and "from" implies a distinct meaning. The phrase "E of . . ." implies not only a direction but also "within a short distance," as a rule not greater than five miles (8 km). The phrase "E from . . ." implies direction and a greater distance. The differentiation in distance is based merely on estimates and should not be accepted as measured mileage. Details of location are omitted for larger or well-known localities.

- c. A list of primary and secondary sources used in our topographical research. As a rule, the exact dates, or the chronological scope to which the primary sources refer are also indicated. If the first bibliographical reference listed under (c) is preceded by an asterisk\*, then the enumerated sources (with page references) represent the complete evidence on the basis of which the particular topographical entry was included in our list.
- d. A brief summary of the history of the local Anabaptist settlement, with special attention to the non-Hutterite groups. The history of the Hutterite colonies can be found in the topographical articles in the ML and ME. Paragraph (d) also includes any available information about the successive owners of the domain and limited data on other religious groups in the community.
- e. References to topographical articles in the ML and ME (note the different spelling in many cases!) and cross references to other entries in List A.

\* One asterisk in front of the number and name of an entry means that either the sources establishing evidence of an Anabaptist settlement in that locality, or their interpretation, are of dubious value, or are uncertain.

\*\* Two asterisks designate entries which, in our judgment, represent mistaken localizations of Anabaptist settlement. They are included among the numbered entries because they have been classified as Anabaptist settlements by other authors.

#### 1. *Aichorn* (Veveří)

- a. Eickhorn (C)
- b. A castle on the river Svratka (Schwarzawa), NW from Brno.
- c. \*B, 433 / ZGL, 808.
- d. 1627: Hutterite deacon Walser Fübich died here. Probably a hiding place of a small Hutterite group.
- e. B, 433, n. 1 ♦ art. "Aichhorn", ML & ME.

#### 2. *Alexowitz* (Alexovice, Olexovice)

- a. Alecowitz, Oleckowitz, Olkowitz, Oleckwincz, Olrekwitz, Algehowitz
- b. SW of Eibenschitz (Ivančice); not to be confused with Gross Olkowitz (Oleksovice), NE from Znojmo.
- c. B / ZGL (1552-1622) ; TQ I, 864f. (1615) : MQR 1961, 312 (1622-1623); the Hutterite physicians in A. served the citizens in Ivančice (documents preserved in municipal books: KRATOCHVÍL 1906, 309f.) ; Karel the Elder of Žerotín used to visit the Hutterite bathhouse in A. For his Czech letter to the minister in A., Caspar [Ille, Yhle; B, 352 / ZGL 628], June 16, 1605, see BRANDL 1871, 410; VM, Ivančický okres, 101; MERIAN 1650, "Eywanschitz"; FN, 80 (1610).
- d. Hutterite colony, 1552-1622.

e. Art. "Alecowitz," ML & ME. Cf. Olkowitz, Gross and Eibenschitz.

3. *Altenmarkt* (Stará Břeclav)

a. Altenmarckh(t), Altmarck (C).

b. Immediately north of and now a part of Lundenburg (Břeclav).

c. B / ZGL (1545-1622); TQ I, 754 (1600); TQ Hesse, 498f. (1587); important Hutterite tannery and leather factory. VM, Břeclavský okres, 124 & 192f. ERHARD 1589, fol. 8v (Altenburg bey Vngern); FISCHER 1604, fol. N2; FISCHER 1607a, 22.

d. Hutterites 1545-1547 (two houses) and 1552-1622 (burnt or plundered in 1605, 1609, 1619, 1621f.).

e. Art. "Altenmarkt," ML & ME.

\*4. *Aspernitz* (?)

b. Unable to identify. On the estate of Platsch (Plaveč), north of Znojmo?

c. \*TQ I, 824, 1610 (not an Anabaptist).

e. Cf. Platsch.

*Aschmeritz*—see Naschmeritz

5. *Auerschitz* (Uherčice); predominantly German

a. Awerschitz (F), Uhrcitz (C), Auverschitz, Vrsicz, Auric.

b. NW of Auspitz (Hustopeč), on the river Svratka (Schwarzawa); F, C. Not to be confused with Urschitz (Uhřice) nor with Auhertschitz (Uhřčice).

c. TQ I, 520 (1579-1588); reference to Frederick of Žerotín who owned the village from 1565 (Pausram estate) till 1589. Afterwards in the hands of Jan Diviš of Žerotín, his nephew. Previously it belonged to Jan of Pernstein (1526ff.), Vratislav of Pernstein (1560f.) and Jaroslav of Zástřizl (1562-1565). Croatian refugees (Slavs, Roman Catholics) from areas occupied by the Turks, were also settled in A. (KUHN II, 340).

VM, Hustopečský okres, 192; a local Anabaptist congregation in 1591. In 1598, the [Hutterite?] Anabaptists from Tracht (Strachotín) owned a vineyard in Auerschitz (*ibid.*, 170).

HM, 249f. makes no mention of Anabaptists.

d. Swiss Brethren, after 1565, if not earlier. Also contact with the Hutterite colonies in several villages nearby.

e. Cf. Bellowitz.

6. *Auspitz* (Hustopeč, modern Hustopeče): a German village (became town 1572)

a. Augspitz

c. B / ZGL (1530-1535; no references to a congregation in A. in later years); TQ I, 52 (before 1536); TQ II, 345 (1535); TQ VII, 300; CORNELIUS 1860, 253-259 & Eng. tr., MQR 23 (1949), 67-75 (Reublin's letter to Marbeck, 1531); TQ IV, 358, (1555—ref. to "Augsten"). Epistle of Hans Amon to the brethren in Hesse, written in the name of the elders and ministers and the whole "gmain gottes" gathered in Auspitz, 1540 (TQ Hesse, 276f.; FN, 114). FN, 61 (Huter's letter written from A., 1534); FN, 70 & 119 (1534, 1536); FN, 131 & 133.

ZGL, 145f. reports that the Hutterites refused to work for the abbess of the Queen's Cloister in Old Brunn, Barbara of Sovinec (Eulenberg) and were banned from A. They left for Schakwitz on Ascension day 1535. HRUBÝ 1935a, 12 refers to Ferdinand's



letters to the abbess, June 15 and 17, 1535 in which he demanded the expulsion of Anabaptists [no doubt the Philiprites, cf. ZGL, 147].

On August 16, 1535, the bishop of Olomouc replied to an inquiry of the abbess Barbara concerning Anabaptists on her domains who wished to come to Catholic confession and communion. He had no objection (Czech letter in KAMENÍČEK III, 474).

In 1543, a debate took place between the local Lutherans, "Picards" and Anabaptists "who lived outside the town at a place known as Rayggen-Brunn, on the road to Nikolsburg" (*Schriften der hist.-statist. Sektion*, Vol. IX (1856), 312, Brünn).

WKT, B II, 101: Anabaptist settlement plundered by soldiers in 1599; expelled soon afterwards, they returned and were finally expelled in 1618. VM, Hustopečský okres, 50: they left in 1621. The town of Auspitz and the near villages of Gross and Klein Steurowitz (Starovice and Starovičky) belonged to the Queen's Cloister in Old Brünn until 1598/1599 when it passed into the hands of Karl of Liechtenstein, later a convert to Catholicism and one of the most prominent political leaders of the land.

Both groups of Anabaptists (Philiprites and proto-Hutterites) were given permission to settle in A. by the abbess Johanka of Boskovice who was favourably disposed towards the reformation. After her forced resignation in 1532, the new abbess, Barbara of Sovinec, took steps towards their expulsion. Cf. ZGL 97, 105, 143 & 145f. and ref. to her in Reublin's letter (MQR 1949, 74).  
d. i. Philiprites, 1529-1535 (secession from Rossitz under Philip Plener in 1529). Cf. FRIEDMANN 1958, 275f. and 290.

ii. Hutterites, 1531-1535 (secession from Austerlitz under Wilhelm Reublin and Jörg Zauring, Jan. 8, 1531) and again 1536-1540, probably also later (no colony in 1547).

1531 a loose union between the two congregations (and the Gabrielites at Rossitz)

1533 a new split

1535 both groups expelled from A.

iii. A non-Hutterite group, 1536-1618 (1621?), probably remnants of returned Philiprites and newly-arriving Swiss Brethren. B, XI refers also to Antitrinitarian Italian refugees at A. (and Austerlitz) 1562-1565.

e. Art. "Auspitz" and "Huter, Jacob," ML & ME.

7. *Austerlitz* (Slavkov) : predominantly Czech

a. Aussterlitz, Osterlytz, Vsserlitz, Schlackaw (orig. Nova Sedes—Naus-edlitz—Nausserlicz—Austerlicz).

c. B / ZGL (1528-1622) ; TQ IV, 56 (1576) ; TQ V, 62f. (FN, 110: a Latin letter by Wolfgang Lutz von Kirchen to Johann Umlauf in Regensburg, written in A. on May 22, 1539, refers to "scismata, dissensiones et sectae variae et multae") ; TQ V, 95 (Dec. 1539, two Hutterite missionaries from A.) ; TQ VIII, 401-411 (letter of Kilian Aurbacher, probably assistant of Jacob Wiedemann in A. [ZGL, 90 & MQR 23 (1949) : 69] to Martin Bucer in Strasbourg, written in A. with no date, likely 1534, if not earlier). FN 69 (1566) ; 115 (1621) ; 118 (1530).

FRANCK 1531, fol. 445b; Reublin's letter to Marbeck Jan. 26, 1531 in which he described the split in A. and secession to Auspitz (CORNELIUS 1860, 253ff. & Eng. tr., MQR 23 (1949) : 67ff.;

digest in TQ VII, 300); LOSERTH 1914, 169f. & HRUBÝ 1935a, 123 (a letter of the Hutterites in A. about a wagon for a nobleman, 1588); Joh. Eysvogel (1581), see LOSERTH 1894, 192 ff. and ME II, 283; KESSLER, 340; ERHARD 1589, fols. 8v, 9v, 17r, 49r; FISCHER 1607b, 109.

Marbeck Circle: the letter of Hans Felix (Uhrmacher) to Leupold Scharnschlager from A., Oct. 28, 1538 (SCHIESS 1916, 81ff.). A great wealth of source materials from the A. town archives was utilized by A. Ličman in his detailed history of A., VM, Slavkovský okres, 75-180, especially on the many religious groups, pp. 128-142 (reprinted from LICMAN 1912).

- d. The town and estate of Austerlitz (Slavkov) remained in the possession of the Kounice family through the entire period of Anabaptist sojourn there.

1509-1519 Oldřich of Kounice (d. 1519 or earlier);

1519-1531 his four sons, Jan, Václav, Petr and Oldřich (cf. ZGL, 88) as minors under a guardian. In 1531 the estate was divided between the brothers. We mention only the owners of the town.

1531-1553 Jan and Václav (d. 1553);

1553-1566 Jan (d. 1566);

1566-1569 Oldřich and Kryštof (d. 1569), sons of Petr;

1569-1570 Oldřich (d. 1570);

1570-1589 his son Oldřich as a minor under a guardian;

1589-1617 Oldřich became one of the most powerful lords (d. 1617);

1617-1622 his youngest son Lev Vilém (born 1614) as minor under care of his oldest brother Bedřich (imprisoned for political activities in 1622);

1622-1633 Lev Vilém as minor under care of Cardinal Dietrichstein;

1633-1655 Lev Vilém (d. 1655).

Cf. a letter re the relationship of the Anabaptists to the Lords of Kounice, printed by HRUBÝ 1935a, 123f.

Around 1615, the town (without its suburb "Špitálka" numbered 348 houses of which 65 belonged to the Jews. (Cf. Reublin's reference to the Jews in A. in 1531; MQR 1949, 74; CORNELIUS 1860, 258)

The town of A. provided refuge for a higher number of religious groups than any other community in Moravia. B, 75, n. quotes the names of eleven. Cf. DeWIND 1955, 44ff. There was no Roman Catholic priest in town from ca. 1528 until 1623. The parish church was shared by the Czech Utraquists (later Lutherans) and the German Lutherans.

The Czech Brethren had a congregation from 1509 to 1623. They met both in a large chapel ("sbor") in the town (a former monastery) and in a church (formerly St. John the Baptist) in the suburb "Špitálka." Besides, they owned a large parsonage ("dům bratrský") and vineyards. The lords of Kounice (some were adherents and some members of the Unity) granted manifold privileges to the congregation of the Unity. (Details in HREJSA B, 79f. and VM, Slavkovský okres, 129ff.)

Pre-Anabaptist German Evangelicals attended a "union meeting" with Czech Utraquists held in A. on March 14, 1526

(GLAIDT 1526).

The following Anabaptist groups can be verified from the sources:

i. *Proto-Hutterites*:

1528 (late spring), 200 communitarian, non-resistant "Stäbler," "Kleinhäufner," "Gemeinschaftler" settled here under Jakob Wiedemann and Philip Jäger, after secession from Nikolsburg (ZGL, 88). On April 12, 1529, Clemens Adler wrote a treatise "Das Urteil von dem Schwert" in which he opposed the Schwertler at A. (Codex Geiser, pp. 69-111; cf. GEISER 1951; BENDER 1956a, 72f.; FN 98 & 105).

1529 Tyrolese refugees under Jacob Huter and Sigismund Schützinger arrive (B, 84f., ZGL, 89f.)

1529 arrival of 80 refugees from Böhmisches Krumau (Český Krumlov), under Hans Amon and Leonhart Lanzensstil (B, 86f., ZGL, 91).

1529/1530 services held in three different places (ZGL, 92).

1531, January 8: secession of 150 (250 in Reublin's letter) under Wilhelm Reublin and Jörg Zauring to Auspitz.

ii. *Austerlitz Brethren*: 1531-1537?

The followers of Jakob Wiedemann stayed in A. after the secession in Jan. 1531. It is not known how many of them were affected by the persecution 1535/1536. In 1537 some of them united with the Hutterites (ZGL, 172). Others must have continued separately. They were reported in 1556 still as a separate group, "Anabaptistae Osterlicii" (TQ IV, 511), not necessarily in Moravia. Similarly, AUF IX, fol. 255 mentions the "Austerlitz Anabaptists" under the year 1559. Most likely, it was a designation for any type of Anabaptists living at A. The reference by FN, 131 to Hans Wucherer, "an elder of the Gabrielite congregation in A." is obviously a mistake. ZGL, 185 designates Wucherer as one of the Austerlitz Brethren, before he joined the Hutterites.

iii. *Hutterites*: 1537/38-1622 (B, 131, 135, 408)

In 1603 they planned to leave but afterwards decided to stay (ZGL, 606).

The town archives contain many records about their properties and crafts in A. They owned several houses in town and in the suburbs, fields, gardens, vineyards, fishponds, etc. Some of their houses were set aside for craftsmen, e.g. blacksmiths, weavers, tailors, etc. They also had their own hospital, bathhouse and cemetery (VM, Slavkovský okres, 134ff.). In 1573 Caspar Braitmichel, the first writer of the Hutterite chronicle died here (ZGL, 470). Ladislav Velen of Žerotín stayed in one of their houses overnight in 1590; in 1594 he and his company had their noon meal here (HRUBÝ 1935a, 51).

As late as 1655 Lev Vilém of Kounice signed a contract with the Hutterite Elder at Sobotiště (Slovakia) in which he hired a Hutterite wine keeper for his castle at Austerlitz. (Full text in HRUBÝ 1935a, 155f.)

iv. (*Cornélians and*) *Pilgramites*: ca 1538 (or earlier) to 1622

For the earlier existence of a Marbeck circle, see ZEMAN 1967, chapter 5. Cf. KUNSTBUCH, fols. 1a-3a and 302-306.

Among the pastors of Pilgramite congregations who signed a letter to Marbeck at Eibenschitz in 1553 was "Ander Schuster zu Ausserlutz" (KUNSTBUCH, fol. 170a; cf. FAST 1956, 233).

The town registers of titles to properties (*gruntovní knihy*) confirm the existence of the Pilgram Brethren (*bratři Pilgramští*) for at least the period 1597-1617. Houses were bought and sold by managers (*hospodáři*) who acted jointly on behalf of the Pilgramite and Cornelian brethren. Their names during the years 1598-1615 were Bastl Herr, Hans and Kašpar Braun, Adam and Hans Czynadr. The Pilgramites were involved in commercial transactions, loaned money and participated in municipal government. (All information from VM, Slavkovský okres, 136f.)

v. *Cornelians*: simultaneous with Pilgramites

The names "Pilgramites" and "Cornelians" were likely used interchangeably. Properties described in the town register as "Pilgramite house" were bought and sold jointly by the managers of both groups (see under IV).

The baptismal register of the Roman Catholic parish renewed in A. in 1623, records the name of Elisabeth (Alžběta), 18 year old daughter of the deceased Tomáš Krejčí (tailor), "of the Cornelian sect." She was baptized in 1632. The following year, a 33 year old Václav from Němčany "whom the parents neglected to have baptized," was baptized in the Catholic church (VM, *ibid.*, 140).

Annual missions by the Jesuits from 1623 on led to high numbers of conversions from all Protestant groups in A., including five Anabaptists in 1623, Picards (Unity) and Lutherans. In 1624 seven were baptized, in 1625 fifty-three and in 1626 one hundred five (VM, *ibid.*, 140).

In August 1567 an Italian, Marcantonio Varotto of Venice, visited A. During his two months' visit, he became acquainted with no less than 13 or 14 different "sects." Among others he met "a minister of the Cornelians, Paul, a German, who speaks Italian" (DeWIND 1955, 45; cf. FAST 1956, 231). Cf. also art. "Veh, Cornelius," ME IV, 803.

vi. *Swiss Brethren*

The only record of such group in A. is the brief mention by Varotto in his list from 1567/1568 (DeWIND 1955, 45). He names their minister "Vidal, a Savoyard."

vii. *Other Groups*

In addition to the Cornelians [no mention of Pilgramites], the Austerlitzians and the Swiss, Varotto, in 1567, enumerated the Capellarians ["hat-makers," i.e. Hutterites], the Josephins [no virgin birth], the Sabbatarians, the Arians, the Samosatians [anti-Trinitarians] and three others "whose names I do not know because they have no names and have few followers and are excommunicated by the other eleven sects" (DeWIND 1955, 45f.). Among the fourteen sects, he counted also the Picards [Czech Brethren], the Lutherans and the Calvinists. Cf. also B, 74n.

viii. *Italian refugees*

In the 1560s there was a settlement of Italian refugees in A.



The town served as a stop-over place en route from Vienna to Cracow (FRIEDMANN 1955, 59). During his visit in A. Varotto was guest in the home of a wealthy "Anabaptist and Samosatian," Nicolo Paruta, obviously not a Hutterite. Other Italians joined the Hutterite brotherhood (cf. DeWIND 1954). Some were anti-Trinitarians (B, XI). Bernardino Ochino died in the house of Paruta in A. on Jan. 21, 1567 (ME IV, 16; BAINTON 1940, 203). In 1565, David Gruber or Graber wrote a postscript to Algerius' epistle "at Isswitz in Moravia." The misspelled name should be probably identified with A. or Auspitz (MQR 30 (1956): 73.).

e. Art. "Austerlitz," ML & ME.

*Bauserem*—see Pausram

*Bellerditz*—see Polehraditz

8. *Bellowitz*: two possible locations

- b. Either Bedřichovice, E of Brunn (M: Bellowitz-B.Bedrchowitz); VM, Brněnský okres, 56f.; or Bílovice and Svitavou, N of Brunn (M and modern: Bilowitz); VM, *ibid.*, 57ff.

KUHN II, 317 identifies B. with Bedřichovice.

c. \*TQ I, 520 (Pelowitz)

d. Swiss Brethren, 1579-1588

e. Not to be confused with Bilowitz. Cf. Auerschitz.

*Bergen*—see Pergen

\*9. *Biharschowitz* (Běhařovice)

a. Biharzowitz, Biharowitz

b. SW of Teikowitz (N from Znaim), on the domain of Teikowitz

c. \*VM, Hrotovský okres, 53 (no reference to sources) dates: "in the sixteenth century"

d. A possible settlement of a few Anabaptists in view of the nearby Hutterite colony in Teikowitz. WKT, B IV, 281 denies the existence of a colony here.

e. Cf. Teikowitz.

10. *Bilowitz* (Gross) (Velké Bílovice)

a. Billowitz, Pillowitz, Bilowicz (C), Bilawütz

b. N of Lundenburg (Břeclav), near Kostl (Podivín)

c. B / ZGL (1545-1619). The claim of WKT, B II, 171; WOLNY 1850, 70 and VM, Břeclavský okres, 187 that in 1571 Jan the Younger of Žerotín gave the Hutterite Brethren pasture land for a vineyard, has been corrected by HREJSA B, 12. The land was given to the "Brethren," i.e., Czech Brethren. A mention of B. in 1619 in HRUBÝ 1935a, 137. LOSERTH 1894, 311 (1584).

d. Hutterite colony: 1545-1605 (burned down); 1614-1622 (burned down again in 1619). From 1532 the village belonged to the Lundenburg domain of the Žerotín family (Bernard, Jan, Jan the Younger, Frederick (as guardian) and Ladislav Velen).

e. Two art., "Billowitz" & "Pillowitz" in ML & ME.

11. *Birnbaum* (Hrušky)

a. Birbaum, Pirnbaum

b. NE of Lundenburg (Břeclav): not to be confused with Birnbaum (Hrusky), SW of Austerlitz.

- c. \*B 343 (1605); ZGL 634 & 641 (1605); TQ Hesse, 494 (1587) VM, Břeclavský okres, 239.
  - d. A Hutterite "Bruderhof" is not clearly documented. The Hutterites were likely at a "Meierhof" outside the village, 1587-1605 (plundered by the Bocskay army). K and HRUBÝ 1935a, 108 assume a colony.
  - e. Cf. Neudorf.
- \*12. *Birtnitz* (Brtnice)
- a. modern: Pirnitz
  - b. SE from Iglau (Jihlava) (C)
  - c. \*report by Václav Richter in ČSPSČ 1934, 36-39 based on archival materials of the Brtnice estate (deposited in Brünn). VM, Jihlavský okres, 128ff. refers to "various sects" in general.
  - d. At the end of the sixteenth, or the beginning of the seventeenth century, a potter, Petr Marss Tauffar, lived in B. In 1678, another potter, Efrehem Hueer, produced ceramics here which were donated to a monastery in Iglau and to one in Prague. The potter's trade was carried on in B. during the eighteenth century by craftsmen with Czech names. Marss and Hueer were probably Anabaptists (Hutterites). There was no colony here.
13. *Bisenz* (Bzenec)
- a. Bisentz, Pissentz, Pysentz, Bzenetz (C)
  - b. SE from Gaya (Kyjov)
  - c. B / ZGL (1545-1547). The later references to B. (in 1605 and 1621) mention only war acts, not Anabaptists.
  - d. A Hutterite colony was established here in 1545, probably abandoned in 1547 and not reestablished afterwards. According to B, 70, n. (Hege, ML I, 87; Loserth, ML II, 24) the Gabrielites established a congregation here as soon as the persecution in 1535 subsided. If they did, it is not known whether it was affected by the union between the Gabrielites and Hutterites in 1545 (ZGL, 250ff.). Cf. also Butschowitz and Jarohne-witz. MS. ANABAPTISTICA PRAGUE, MR 199: according to a letter of the captain of the margraviate Moravia, dated Feb. 15, 1556 the subjects of the estate B. were suspected of Anabaptism. According to AUF X, fol. 273b-275b, a disputation between Martin Behem of Bzenec (an Anabaptist) and Petr Herbert, minister of the Czech Brethren, took place in 1565. Cf. Chapter 5. ZEMAN 1967.
  - e. Art. "Bisentz" in ML & ME. Cf. Wratzow. The book by J. Hanák, "Paměti města Bzenec" (Bzenec 1919) was not accessible to us.
14. *Bochtitz* (Bohutice)
- a. Bohutitz (C), Pochtitz, Pochditz, Bohntitz
  - b. SE of Mähr. Kromau (Mor. Krumlov)
  - c. B (1546-1622); ZGL (1545-1622); TQ Hesse, 510 (1597); WKT, B IV, 316; VM, Moravskokrumlovský okres, 135 & 278.
  - d. The village and estate belonged to the family of Kusý of Muko-děl from ca. 1500 until confiscation of 1620: Jan (1517-1539, d. 1548); his sons Matěj, Václav, Štěpán and Havel; Štěpán died in 1581; his son Jan (Hanuš) expelled the Hutterites in 1597; Jan's sons Štěpán and Vilém took part in the 1620 rebellion, their property was confiscated and donated (1627) to the

Jesuit college in Znojmo.

Hutterite colony: 1545 (B:1546)-1547; reestablished in 1560; expelled by a violent action of Hanuš Kusý in April 1597; returned in 1598; their house plundered in 1605 and again in 1619 and 1620. The brethren left but returned in 1621. They abandoned the spoiled property in January 1622. See also note on page 54.

e. Art. "Pochtitz" in ML & ME (by Dedic, exceptionally good).

15. *Bogenitz* (Purkmanice)

a. Bogesitz, Bogesch

b. An abandoned village between Unter Danowitz (Dolní Duna-jovice) and Muschau (Mušov), N of Nikolsburg (Mikulov) where in the spring of 1528, a group of 200 "Stäbler" camped overnight and established communitarian Anabaptism. Location of the abandoned village is verified by N, 109, No. 216.

c. Only some manuscripts of the Hutterite chronicle mention the site by name: B, 74 (no name in ZGL, 87).

*Boherlitz*—see Pohrlitz

*Böhmisch-Krumau*—see Krumau, Böhmisch

*Bohntitz*—See Bochtitz

16. *Bohuslawitz* (Bohuslavice)

a. Postlawitz, Puslawitz (Bohnslavic in ME I, 462 is a misprint for Bohuslavic.)

b. N of Gaya (Kyjov). Not to be confused with Bohuslavice, modern Bohuslawitz am Wlara Pass, NE from Ungarisch Hradisch (Uher-ské Hradiště).

c. B / ZGL (1545-1547)

d. The Hutterites bought their first house with a mill in 1545, a second house in the spring of 1546 and a third one in 1547. It was probably abandoned during the persecution in 1547ff. and never reestablished. It was part of the domain Bučovice and as such belonged, in the middle of the century, to Václav Černo-horský of Boskovic and later to his sons. The assertion of B, 157, n. 3, that Czech Brethren resided here, is false. Cf. also B, 129, n. 2 (see under Milonitz).

e. Art. "Postlawitz" and ref. "Puslawitz" in ML & ME.

\*17. *Bojanowitz, Unter* (Dolní Bojanovice)

a. Boyanowitz, Poyanowitz

b. W of Göding (Hodonín). Not to be confused with Ober-Bojanowitz (Horní Bojanovice), E of Auspitz (Hustopeč).

c. \*WKT, B IV, 32 ♦ VM, Hodonínský okres, 133. Referring to a contemporary source (not specified) Wolny claimed that Anabaptists owned property in B. This is quite possible since the Hutterite colony at Kreutz was in the immediate vicinity. An abandoned village Probstdorf (Rupršťorf, also Lapidorf, Lapišťorf) was located near U.B. The last mention of it as an abandoned village dates from 1540 (N, 32, No. 30; HM, 265). The chronicles (WOLNY 1850, 107 & B, 329; not in ZGL) mention B. only in connection with the report that on July 31, 1599 most of the village and the Hutterite "Bruderhaus" in Kreutz was burned down by soldiers. There was probably no colony in B.

e. Cf. Kreutz.

18. *Boretitz* (Borečice)

- a. Borzetitz, Baraditz, Borschetitz, Paraditz, Pareditz
- b. SE from Auspitz (Hustopec), between Kobelitz (Kobyli) and Gross Pawlowitz (Velké Pavlovice)
- c. B / ZGL (1545-1605). VM, Hustopečský okres, 72f. gives a summary from BECK but adds confirmation of names and Hutterite properties here from local sources.
- d. A Hutterite colony: 1545-1547, reestablished in 1558 (by the brethren expelled from Tscheikowitz). After quarrels with the new owner of the domain, Zdeněk Žampach, the Hutterites left for Koblitz in 1589. They returned in 1559 when the new baron Václav Hrubčický of Čechtín returned the confiscated house to them. They left likely after their house was burned down in July 1605. The interruptions of residence reflect the frequent changes in the ownership of the domain.
- e. Art. "Paraditz" in ML & ME. Cf. Tscheikowitz & Kobelitz.

\*\*19. *Borotitz* (Borotice)

- b. E from Znaim (Znojmo)
- c. \*Appears on the map of Hutterite colonies by RIEDL 1953. It is obviously a mistaken identification of Borotitz with Baraditz (in the list of WIDMOSER 1951, 74f. on which Riedl based his map). Riedl does not show Baraditz (i.e. Boretitz) in its place. No mention of Anabaptists in VM, Znojmský okres, 155ff.
- e. Cf. a similar mistake in his location of Schäkowitz (near Znaim) and Budkowitz.

\*20. *Bratelsbrunn* (Prátlšbrun, now Březí) : German village

- a. Prailspron, Pratspron, Pratselbrunn
- b. W of Nikolsburg (Mikulov); an abandoned village from 1538-1574 (N 125, No. 44). In 1576 it was rebuilt by peasants from Lower Austria (KUHN II, 346). It was linked with the town of Unter Dannowitz (Dolní Dunajovice).
- c. \*ERHARD 1589, fol. 29v: "Als der Gilg vnnd der Paul Schuster, die zwen Wortsdiener, nit weit von Prailspron, in Maerherland einem Dorff, zu mir sagten . . ." Since there is no mention of B. in B or ZGL, the ambiguous reference by Erhard can hardly imply an Anabaptist settlement.
- e. Cf. Danowitz, Unter.

\*21. *Braumowitz, Brumowitz* (Brumovice)

- a. Braumowitz (C), Broumovice (HREJSA B, 18)
- b. SE of Klobouky, E from Auspitz (Hustopec)
- c. \*VM, Kloboucký okres, 83. Without reference to sources, the author claims that "Habaner" settled here after the destruction of nearby Harasice (no date given). They were supposed to make pottery and ceramics of which many pieces have been found. The list of excavations by Landsfeld does not include B. N, 93, No. 60 refers to medieval ceramics found in the brick kilns at B. In view of several Hutterite settlements in the area (Kobelitz, Tscheitsch, Tscheikowitz, etc.) a Hutterite group in B. should not be ruled out provided that the ceramics found here are of Hutterite origin. No dating has been suggested.
- d. Cf. Harasy, Grünwies and Morkuwetz.

\*22. *Braunseifen* (Brunzejf)

- a. Braunseiff (C), Brunzayf (N)



b. N from Olmütz (Olomouc)

c. \*VM, Uničovský a rýmařovský okres, 355. According to local tradition, Anabaptists ("toufari") lived here in the sixteenth century and made pottery (preserved "Brüderkrüge"). The local parish church was Lutheran, at least from 1576 to 1625. In 1583 a Brethren's (German?) hymnbook was mentioned in the church records. The Czech Brethren had no congregation in the area.

d. After the wars with Matthias of Hungary, the town was deserted from 1492 till 1536 (N 122, No. 6). This would suggest that Anabaptist settlers would have been welcomed even this far north. The town belonged to the domain of Eulenberg (Sovinec).

e. Cf. Eulenberg & Langendorf.

23. *Brünn* (Brno): German majority

a. Brin

c. As in the other royal cities, Anabaptists began to settle in B. already in 1526/1527. (B, 68; ZGL 85). After the diet of Znaim refused to expel all Anabaptists from the land, Ferdinand took direct measures against them in the royal cities which were under his control.

In April 1528 three Anabaptists were burned in B.: Thomas Waldhauser, Zeising and "Dominicus" (B, 65; ZGL 63; TQ VII, 159). The epistle written by Waldhauser from prison "an die, so Brüeder gewesen sein zu Brün" (B, 66, n.; FN, 22, 24, 70, 138.) on April 4, 1528, confirms that there was a congregation in the city.

In 1535, Wilhelm Griessbacher, a Hutterite manager from Schakwitz, was burned in B. (B, 119; ZGL, 154f.; FISCHER 1607a, fol. A2b; FN 25, 117). Another brother recanted. The martyrs' list (B, 277; ZGL, 232) includes four executed in B. (up to 1541). A second list in B, 311 mentions two executed by the sword in B. By 1560 the city council had a Protestant (Lutheran) majority. After Ferdinand's death, there were again individual Anabaptists in B. (TQ I, 343—1571) and perhaps secret meetings were held. In May 1594 the populace, in a stormy rebellion, demanded that (1) a Protestant minister be provided for St. James' church, (2) that the Anabaptists be tolerated in Brünn and (3) that the power of the Jesuits be curtailed. (LOSERTH 1894, 184; SUJAN 1902, 196 & DEDIC 1922, 431f.). The request would indicate a considerable number of Anabaptists in the city. It should be noted that on March 11, 1594, the leader of the Hutterites, Claus Braitl, accompanied by several brothers, appeared before the Moravian diet held in Brünn (ZGL, 568f.).

However, through the joint intervention of the bishop of Olomouc and the emperor, the city became officially Catholic again around 1600. The revolution in May 1619 brought about a short spell of Protestant control.

d. To sum up the fragmentary sources: the existence of a more or less regular Anabaptist congregation can be presumed for the period 1527-1528 and ca. 1570-ca. 1600. Individual Anabaptists must have lived in B. secretly during most of the century. In 1569 the Hutterites from Klein Niemschitz built a water system in the house of Albrecht of Boskovice in Brünn (HRUBÝ 1935a, 122). The disappearance of a Hutterite brother "Hans, Oxenfütterer von Brün," is reported in 1623 (B, 423).

*Budespitz*—see Butschowitz

24. *Budkau* (Budkov)

- a. Budkaw, Wotkaw, Wudzkau, Budkow (C)
- b. W. from Mähr. Budwitz (Mor. Budějovice), near Jamnitz (Jemnice), NW from Znaim (Znojmo)
- c. \*B, 325 & 335; ZGL, 592, 596 & 606.
- d. A Hutterite colony was established here in 1597 but abandoned already in 1602 on account of the repeated damages by soldiers. A few craftsmen remained at the request of knight Václav Hrubčický of Čechtín, the local lord.  
A letter of the Hutterite "bishop" Sebastian Dietrich, in February 1619, refers to a Hutterite "Haushalter" in B. (HRUBÝ 1935a, 138).
- e. Cf. art. "Budkaw" in ML & ME.

\*\*25. *Budkowitz* (Budkovice)

- b. NE of Mährisch Kromau (Mor. Krumlov)
- c. \*Appears on the map of Hutterite colonies by RIEDL 1953. It is a mistaken identification of B. with Budkau (Wudzkau in the list of WIDMOSER 1951, 74f. on which Riedl based his map).
- e. Cf. a similar mistake in his location of Borotitz and Schäkwitz (near Znaim).

\*26. *Budwitz* (*Mährisch*) (Moravské Budějovice)

- a. Budwitz (F), Budweiss (C), Pudweis
- b. NW from Znaim (Znojmo)
- c. \*TQ V, 114. Hans Umlauf, a shoemaker in Regensburg, received a letter from Wolfgang Lutz von Kirchen in Austerlitz (with the Hutterites, May 22, 1539; TQ V, 62f.), was arrested in Regensburg on November 6, 1539, made a public recantation on July 16, 1540 but afterwards made his way to Mähr. Budwitz.
- d. The single source does not make it clear whether there was an Anabaptist group in B.

*Burdau*—see Gurdau

27. *Butschowitz* (Bučovice)

- a. Bucovic, Budespitz, Pudespitz, Podespitz, Potschowitz, Pudaspitz, Wütschowitz (F), Butschowitz (C)
- b. E of Austerlitz (Slavkov)
- c. \*B, 129, 133, 149 / ZGL, 170f., 223, 316; FN, 118 (Huter's letter to B., 1530); WISWEDEL 1937, 6f. (1542 Gabrielites); VM, Bučovský okres, 56.
- d. A Hutterite colony 1536-1547. It began when a group of about 100 persons under the leadership of Ulrich Stadler, formerly among the Austerlitz Brethren (and in exile in Poland) bought a house in B. and subsequently joined the Hutterite brotherhood. The selected excerpts from several chronicles edited by Beck give the impression that the Hutterites themselves began a colony in B. in 1536 (B, 129). Then on St. Martin's day, Nov. 11, 1537, U. Stadler and his brethren united with the Hutterite congregation (B, 133). The text in ZGL, 170f. contradicts it. Cf. also LOSERTH 1894, 149, n.1. Stadler died in B. in 1540. The colony existed still in 1547 (ZGL, 316) but was likely not renewed after the persecution which followed immediately. We were unable to find the source for the assertion of Dedic (ML III, 408 & ME IV, 230)

that in 1545, three hundred (ME: 500!) Gabrielites joined the Hutterite congregation "here."

B, 70, n. ♦ Hege, ML I, 87 ♦ Loserth in ML II, 24 claim that the Gabrielites established a congregation in B. as soon as the persecution in 1535 subsided. (Cf. also Bisenz & Jarohnewitz.)

If all data provided by Beck are drawn together, it would follow that in 1536, there were three groups in B.: a) the Gabrielites, b) the Austerlitz Brethren under Stadler, c) the Hutterites. The existence of a Hutterite colony prior to the merger of Stadler's group into the Hutterite fellowship, is not recorded in ZGL. After the merger in 1536 (B: 1537), there existed two groups in B., viz. the Hutterite household and a Gabrielite congregation. Whether the union between the Gabrielites and Hutterites in 1545 (ZGL, 250ff.) affected the Gabrielites in B. is not recorded in the sources known to us.

The epistle of Jakob Huter "to Austerlitz and B." in 1530 (FN, 118) would suggest that there were Anabaptists in B. already at that time (likely the Austerlitz Brethren).

Butschowitz was the seat of one branch of the well-known family of Boskovice:

1511-1531 Tas of Ojnice

1531-1532 his daughter Anna, wife of Václav of Boskovice;

1533-1554 Václav of Boskovice;

1554-1572 his son Albrecht Černošorský;

1572-1597 his step brother Jan Sembera who built a magnificent castle here (1567-1582);

1597ff. his daughter Kateřina Černošorská of Boskovice and her husband Maximilian of Liechtenstein.

The claim of B, 129, n. 2 that there was a congregation of the Czech Brethren in B. in the second half of the century has not been verified by HREJSA B.

- e. Cf. art. "Bucovic" & "Pudespitz" in ML & ME. The essay by A. Kratochvíl, "Dějiny Bučovic . . ." (I. to 1554, II. 1554-1597), *Ročenka spořitelny města Bučovic*, 1919 and 1920, were not accessible to us.

*Chwalitz*—see Qualitz

*Creutz*—see Kreutz

*Czermakowitz*—see Tschermakowitz

28. *Damborschitz* (Dambořice)

a. Damboritz (C), Dämberschitz, Dämerschitz, Thammerschitz, Dammerschutz

b. SW of Steinitz (Ždánice), NE from Auspitz (Hustopeč)

c. B / ZGL (1550-1622); TQ I, 769 (1603); TQ Hesse, 488 (1581ff.); FN, 115 (1621); VRBAS 1930, 365ff. (excerpts from local records concerning properties and taxes of Anabaptists); VRBAS 1936, 10ff. (excavations of Hutterite pottery, etc.); L.

d. D. became a town in 1534 and remained in the possession of the Kounice family through the entire period of the Anabaptist sojourn here (cf. Austerlitz).

1547-1555 Petr of Kounice (son of Oldřich);

1555-1566 his sons Oldřich and Kryštof as minors under guardians (uncles Jan and Václav of Kounice);

1566-1570 Oldřich and Kryštof (d. 1569);  
 1570-1589 Oldřich's son, Oldřich as a minor under guardians;  
 1589-1617 Oldřich;  
 1617-1622 his son Karel (property confiscated in 1622);  
 1622ff. Maximilian of Liechtenstein.

In 1617, there were 120 resident householders in D., not counting the Anabaptists and the Jews (VRBAS 1930, 368).

Hutterite colony 1550-1622: it included an "upper" and a "lower" house, an "ox mill" (Volový mlýn) and many fields and meadows, including those in Nasselowitz and near the pond Kunštát. Fragments of pottery and ovens were excavated by Landsfeld. In 1603 the Hutterites planned to abandon their colonies in D., Austerlitz and Herspitz but afterwards stayed in D. and Austerlitz (B,355/ZGL, 606). After much suffering at the hands of invading armies, they left in 1622. Some stayed behind. As late as 1663, a certain Ann, "a Toufar woman from the Ox Mill" and her husband were baptized in the Catholic church in Steinitz (VRBAS 1930, 191). The claim of WKT, B IV, 60 that there was a congregation of the Czech Brethren here is not confirmed by the sources of the Unity (HREJSA B, 23). The town was neo-Utraquist (Lutheran), with a Jewish minority. There was no Catholic priest on the entire estate of Steinitz (Ždánice) in 1617 (VRBAS 1936, 14). The last priest left D. around 1570 (VRBAS 1930, 368).

e. Art. "Dämberschitz" in ML & ME. Cf. Nasselowitz and Steinitz.

\*\*29. *Dannowitz, Ober-* (Horní Dunajovice): German majority

a. Danowitz (F & C), Tannowitz

b. NE from Znaim (Znojmo)

c. 1517-1551 Jindřich Březnický of Náchod;

1551-1598 his son Fridrich;

1598-1615 Hynek Březnický of Náchod;

1615- Vilém of Roupov.

The Anabaptist sources refer only to "Tanowitz" without distinguishing between Ober- and Unter-D.

Beck identified only the first reference to D. (1528, in connection with the camping of the "Stäbler" at the abandoned village Bogennitz; B, 74, n. 1). He probably assumed the same location for the later references.

Wolny in WKT, B IV, 265 applied the later references of the Hutterite chronicle (1617 & 1619) to Ober-D. although the mention of Count Vít Jindřich of Thurn at Wostitz (ZGL, 692ff.) precludes such localization. Elsewhere (WKT, B II, 71) he assumed a Hutterite colony in Unter-D. in 1607.

One must be surprised that Hrubý, in spite of his accurate work with the Czech sources, listed only Ober-D. (HRUBÝ 1935a, 107, No. 22 & 109, No. 35). One is even more amused to see D. (Tanowitz) localized near Nikolsburg on the map in ML & ME, yet quoting Hrubý in support of it!

d. There was a flourishing congregation of the Czech Brethren in Ober-D. Some of the sources pertaining to their properties have been applied by mistake to the Anabaptist "Brethren" (e.g. VM, Znojemský okres, 180; HM, 965; HREJSA B, 29).

Unless additional sources are discovered, our present knowledge points clearly to an Anabaptist settlement in Unter-Dannowitz



only. The listing of Ober-D. would be a mistake.

30. *Dannowitz, Unter-* (Dolní Dunajovice): a German village
  - a. Unt. Danowitz (C), Danwitz (F), Dannawitz, Tanowitz, Tannowitz, Tannewitz, Thanowitz, Thonawitz, Donawitz.
  - b. NW of Nikolsburg (Mikulov), immediately west of Pergen (Perná); "ein meil wegs von Nicolspurg," ZGL, 229.
  - c. In the second half of the sixteenth century, D. belonged to the counts of Thurn: Jeroným Václav, then to his son Vít Jindřich. In 1618 he sold it to Zikmund of Teufenbach at Dürnholz (HM, 245).
    - 1528: camping of the "Stäbler" at Bogenitz (see No. 15);
    - 1542: a Hutterite household existed in D. (correction of K);
    - 1598: TQ I, 725 (Hutterites);
    - 1591: B, 306. A reestablishment of the colony in D.;
    - 1617: death of Hänsel Nägele in D. (B, 367 / ZGL, 698);
    - 1619: house plundered and burned down
  - d. A Hutterite colony: probably before 1542-? (1547 ?); again 1591-1619.
  - e. Art. "Tanowitz" in ML & ME. Cf. Bratelsbrunn.
31. *Datschitz* (Dačice)
  - a. Datschitz (F), Daceitz (C)
  - b. W from Mährisch Budwitz (Mor. Budějovice)
  - c. \*AUF IX, fol. 335a (ZEMAN 1958, 24)
  - d. In the course of negotiations for a merger between the Anabaptists and the Czech Brethren in 1528, one of the official Anabaptist emissaries visited the minister of the Unity in D. The source seems to imply that he lived in D. at that time.
32. *Deckenwitz* (?)
  - a. Location and identification is uncertain.
  - c. \*TQ IV, 272: Testimony of Adam Hock, Aug. 17, 1558. His wife died at childbirth in Moravia. Two of his children are in Lundenburg (Břeclav) and four are in Deckenwitz, "welchs 3 meilen oben an Niclasburg ist." Three (Moravian) miles were approximately 20 km. Lundenburg is about 20 km direct distance SE from Nikolsburg. One would suspect that D. was a village not far from Lundenburg, although another area should not be excluded. Possible locations:
    - i. Dedkowitz, modern Dietkowitz (Dětkovice), in the district of Kremsier (Kroměříž), suggested in the index of TQ IV, 543.
    - ii. Dickowitz (M), (Tikovice), NE from Prahltitz.
    - iii. Teikowitz (Tavíkovice), W from Mähr. Kromau.
    - iv. Turnitz (Durdénitz, Tvrdonice), E of Lundenburg.
  - c. The context in TQ IV, 271f. implies that it was a Hutterite group, perhaps one family living in a mill or "Meierhof."

*Deikowitz*—see Teikowitz

*Draht*—see Tracht
33. *Durchlass* (Tvůřiraz)
  - a. [D]ůrlasz (F), Tvůřihráz
  - b. NE from Znaim (Znojmo), SW of Ober-Dannowitz
  - c. \*WKT, B IV, 262 ♦ VM, Znojemský okres, 35 and 503f. The vil-

lage belonged to the Dominican monastery of St. Cross in Znaim from 1510 onward. According to a report in the archives of the Dominican monastery in Znaim the miller at the "Aumühle" (Loucký mlyn) between D. and Zerotitz (Zerotice) was a leader of the Anabaptists settled in the area around Znaim (Durchlass, Jaispitz, Gurwitz, Zerotitz, etc.) in the latter part of the sixteenth century. According to Loserth (ME IV, 1034) he and his people were expelled in 1613 (WKT & VM: 1622).

- d. The Brethren at the Aumühle and in the village of D. from the 1580's until their expulsion (1613 or 1622) were most probably Swiss Brethren.

e. Cf. Zerotitz.

*Durdenitz*—see Turnitz

- 34. *Eibenschitz* (Ivančice, Evančice) : predominantly Czech

- a. Eywantzitz (F), Ewanczitz (C), Eibantschitz, Eywaczitz, Eibenschütz.

- b. SW from Brünn (Brno)

- c. Sources: B / ZGL: 1527-1528; 1545-1547; MERIAN 1650, "Beschreibung Eywanschitz"; WKT, B I, 251; KRATOCHVÍL 1906, especially 189ff.; VM, Ivančický okres, 70ff.; HM, 115ff.

- d. E. used to be a royal city. From 1461 onward it became a part of the estate of Mähr. Kromau; from 1515 till 1622 under the lords of Lipé and at Kromau, protectors of the Czech Brethren. In 1622 it passed into the hands of Gundakar of Liechtenstein (to 1647). At the beginning of the seventeenth century, there were 462 houses in the town itself. In addition there were several suburbs.

There were three church buildings at E.: the parish church in the town proper and two smaller chapels outside the town walls, viz., Trinity Chapel (on a former cemetery, NE from the town) erected in 1560, and St. James Chapel. The parish church became Lutheran in 1582, with a dean and two chaplains, one for the Czech population and one for the Germans. The church itself was divided into a larger part for the Czech neo-Utraquists and a smaller one for the Germans. The Catholic worship was held in the St. James Church and disappeared altogether after 1600.

The Czech Brethren had a congregation from at least 1498. They possessed several buildings: a chapel ("šbor") where both Czech and German services were held, probably from the 1570's; a large house, a school, a hospital, etc. Around 1600 the congregation had 171 full members (without children) of whom 37 were Germans. From the days of Jan Blahoslav (June 1558-Nov. 1571) E. became the main center of the Unity in Moravia. (Further details in HREJSA B, 36ff.) There was no German minister of the Unity at E. in 1559 (AUF IX, fol. 255).

From the summer of 1581 until 1622, the Trinity Chapel outside the walls was used by a non-Lutheran German and Swiss congregation. Initially lord Vilém of Lipé requested the Unity to make their German-speaking pastor available for the Trinity congregation. However, they preferred "their own preacher." AUF XIII, fol. 103b-105 [printed in CMM 24 (1900), 294-296] refers to the group as "Brethren the Germans" or "Brethren the Swiss" (HREJSA B, 39). Most likely it was a Calvinistic congregation made up mostly of new immigrants from many parts of Germany

and from Switzerland. (Cf. the excerpts from the "Book of New Citizens of E.," from 1585 on, in KRATOCHVÍL 1906, 47ff.) The relationship between the German-speaking members of the Unity and the German-Swiss Trinity congregation is not altogether clear. MERIAN 1650 reported: "Ausserhalb den Mauren waren der genandten Calvinisten, so man unrecht Picarten, sonst aber die Brüderische geheissen, zwo Kirchen, darin Teutsch vnd Böhmisch geprediget ward."

In 1591 Amandus Polanus of Polansdorf, then at E., wrote to J. Grynaeus in Basel: "... est enim fratrum Ecclesia Euancizii et Bohemica et Germanica" (MS. G II 10, fol. 547f., Basel Univ. Library:, SITA 1951, 17).

There was also a group of Schwenckfeldians meeting "near a well in the fields," outside the town walls (MERIAN 1650). The same source reports: "zu welchen man auch etliche Photinianer und Atheisten, so keine Aufferstehung der Todten geglaubt haben sollen, gezehlet hat." The Jews had a synagogue in E. The Anabaptists remained in and around E. during the whole period of the Moravian sojourn.

i. *The Original Anabaptist Congregation*: ca. 1526-1535

Its existence is confirmed by several independent sources: B, 68; ZGL, 85; HS, 348 (Jan Sylván and Christian Entfelder, "Ecclesiasten zu E.," in Hubmaier's dedicatory preface to Jan Dubčanský); WAPPLER 1908a, 28 & 183ff. (a tract on baptism and Lord's Supper by a certain Wetel von Ey waczitz, which was carried from E. by Hans Sturm to Zwickau; the tract refers to "all brethren in the Lord at E."). AUF V, fol. 335a. Christian Entfelder remained in contact with the Anabaptists at E., for on Jan. 24, 1530 he addressed, from Strasbourg, a "Beschlussrede" to "the Brethren at E.," in his book, ENT-FELDER 1530, fol. E. 6a. He might have revisited E. in the early 1530's.

ii. *Hutterite Colony* (1545-1547) was located in the town proper where the Hutterites bought a house (B, 164; ZGL, 258 & 316).

Later, 1552-1622, there was a large colony in Alexowitz. Individual Hutterites might have lived also at E. The citizens of E. used the service of Hutterite physicians from A. (KRATOCHVÍL 1906, 309ff.). In 1586 a certain Ulrich Magr, "Tuchmacher," who had lived for several years among the Hutterites at Alexowitz, moved to E. and became a citizen there (*ibid.*, 48).

iii. *Austerlitz Brethren*: 1559 ?

AUF IX, fol. 255a. The original identification of the group involved in the colloquy with the Czech Brethren in 1559 (see under IV) reads "A. Brethren."

iv. *Gabrielites*: 1559?

AUF IX, fol. 255a. A marginal note written by Jan Blahoslav in connection with the colloquy between Anabaptists and Czech Brethren at E., in April 1559. Although Blahoslav was mistaken about the group identification of the Anabaptists with whom he was dealing he might have been rightly informed about the existence of a Gabrielite group at E. at that time.

- v. *The Pilgramites* (Marbeck Circle): 1553-1559, probably also earlier and later.

On March 19, 1553, a conference took place in E. from which a letter was sent to Pilgram Marbeck (KUNSTBUCH, fol. 167b ff.; cf. FAST 1956, 215 & 232f.). The leader of the local Anabaptist group was Balthasar Grasbanntner, Tischler.

In April 1559, the colloquy at E. between the Unity and Anabaptists involved the same Balthasar (cf. art. "Balthasar Grasbanntner," ME IV, 1062 and ZEMAN 1967, Chapter 5).

KRATOCHVÍL 1906 does not report any references to the "Pilgramites" in the town registers.

- vi. *Swiss Brethren*: ? - 1622

MERIAN 1650: "An einem andern Orth vor der Statt, so gleichsam ein ziemliche eygne Vorstatt, hatten die Schweizer Brüder ihre eygne Häuser vnd Güter, von welchen sie ein gewisses in ihr Gemeind Haus, in welchem ihr Prediger wohnte, vnd predigte, vnd die Fremdlinge beherberget wurden, liefern musten. Diese Leuth wurden ihr Lebenslang nicht getauft, trugen keine Wehren vnd hielten ihr Brotbrechen, order das Abendmahl, Jährlich auff Pfingsten." B, 152, n. 1., probably used MERIAN as his source. KRATOCHVÍL 1906 does not quote any sources from the town register which would confirm the presence of the Swiss Brethren. Their house was probably an important reception center for newly-arriving Anabaptist refugees from Switzerland who refused to join the Hutterites.

There was likely a continuous non-Hutterite Anabaptist congregation from the early days in 1526.

In the process of recatholisation of the town after 1622, at least one Anabaptist is mentioned in the register of baptisms. In 1627, a fourteen-year-old daughter of a certain Valter, "who used to be with the Anabaptists," was baptised. At the same time her name Sarah was changed to Anežka (Agnes) (KRATOCHVÍL 1906, 227).

- e. Cf. art. "Eibenschitz," ML & ME.

### 35. *Eibis* (Ivǎň)

- a. Eibes, Meubes, Maiwitz, Majowitz, Maybarsz (F) Ivǎň, Ejvaň, Ivany, Eivany.

- b. W from Auspitz (Hustopeč), W of Pausram, NW of Muschau.

- c. \*B,374 / ZGL, 710: a Hutterite mill at E. was plundered on August 9, 1619. WKT, B II, 239 refers to an Anabaptist settlement here around 1590. At that time a rent for fishing rights was paid to the estate office at Selowitz. The same source is quoted, without any date, by B, 374, n. 1 and VM, Židlochovický okres, 136. According to WKT, *ibid.*, the Anabaptists left in 1622. The Hutterite chronicles contain only the one mention of the Eibis mill (1619) quoted above.

- d. The village belonged to the estate of Gross Selowitz (Židlochovice) 1508-1616 (HM, 241); Fridrich of Žerotín since 1581.

A Hutterite settlement in the mill, ca. 1590-1619 (1622 ?).

### 36. *Eisgrub* (Lednice): a German town



- a. Eissgrueb, Eysgrub (F & C)
  - b. E of Nikolsburg (Mikulov)
  - c. \*ZGL, 734 & 777; TQ Hesse, 331 (a letter of Hans of Liechtenstein concerning a former Anabaptist, 1551).
  - d. In Dec. 1620 the Hutterites from the colonies in Kostel and Neumühl found temporary refuge in the castle at E. when they were escaping the atrocities of the invading armies. There does not appear to have been an Anabaptist settlement in E.
- \*37. *Eulenberg* (Sovinec)
- a. Eylenberg (F & C)
  - b. N from Olmütz (Olomouc)
  - c. \*VM, Uničovský a rýmařovský okres, 355. E. was the center of an estate of the same name. From 1542 it belonged to one branch of the Boskovice family, viz. Kryštof of Boskovice (d. 1550) and his sons Václav and Jan. All of them, as well as the subsequent owners, especially Jan the Elder Kobylka of Kobylí, were strong Lutherans.
  - d. It is doubtful that there were Anabaptists in the town of E.
  - e. Cf. Braunseifen and Langendorf
- Frätz*—see Wratzow
38. *Freiberg* (Příbor)
- a. S from Mähr. Ostrau (Mor. Ostrava)
  - b. \*WKT, O III, 29, n. 3 ♦ VM, Příborský okres, 110. In 1609 the Anabaptists from Pribitz (Přibice) built the clock in the parish church tower. The town belonged to the estates of the bishop of Olmütz and remained Catholic. There were no Anabaptist groups here.
  - c. Cf. Mödritz (Modřice).
39. *Frischau* (Fryšava, modern Břežany): a German village
- a. Friesche, Frischa, Frischaw, Fröschen, Frischow (C)
  - b. E from Znaim (Znojmo)
  - c. B / ZGL (1581-1619); TQ I, 885 (1617); TQ Hesse, 503 (1587); WKT, B IV, 321f.; FISCHER 1607b, 95 (1604).
  - d. Hutterite colony 1581—Feb. 1597 and 1598-1619. It was established on the site of one of the abandoned villages around Frischau (B, 276, n. ).
  - e. Art. "Frischau," ML & ME. Cf. Moskowitz.
- \*40. *Gaiwitz* (Kyjovice)
- b. NE from Znaim (Znojmo), near Durchlass (Tvřiraz) and Zeroitz (Žerotice)
  - c. \*VM, Znojemský okres, 289, claims that the presence of Anabaptists in G. was recorded in 1560 and 1613 (no indication of sources).
- Gallitz*—see Skalitz
41. *Gaya* (Kyjov)
- a. Geyen (F & C), Geyheim (TQ), Geya, Geia.
  - b. N from Göding.
  - c. \*TQ I, 682. Gall Schnaitmann spent "some time," in the 1590's, at "Geyheim, das kaiserlich ist." The identification of G. as Gaya is reliable since the same Anabaptist previously spent two years in Göding.

- d. Probably isolated Anabaptists, or a small group (Hutterite ?) in the 1590's, at least. There were several Hutterite settlements in the area.

*Gerspitz*—see Herspitz.

*Goblitz*—see Kobelitz.

42. *Gobschitz* (Kupšice, modern Kubšice): a German village.  
 a. Gopschitz, Gupschitz.  
 b. SE from Mähr. Kromau (Mor. Krumlov), in the immediate vicinity of Wolframitz (Olbramovice).  
 c. B / ZGL (1545-1547 and 1553-1602). The household was abandoned in 1602 "with the good will of the baron."  
 d. Hutterite colony, 1545-1547 and 1553-1602.  
 e. Art. "Gobschitz" and "Pochtitz," ML & ME. Cf. also Bochtitz, Seelowitz (Klein) and Wolframitz.
43. *Göding* (Hodonín)  
 a. Gödingen, Gedigen, Götting, Gettung, Goding (F&C)  
 b. B / ZGL (1545-1622); TQ I, 682 (1596, cf. Gaya); TQ Hesse, 495 (1587); WKT, B IV, 29; VM, Hodonský okres, 61.  
 c. From 1512 till 1594 the city belonged to the family of Lipé at Kromau:  
 Jan (1514-1539), his son Pertolt (1539-1559), his brother Čeněk (1559-1576) and his nephew Jan. All of them were neo-Utraquists or Lutherans with sympathies for the Czech Brethren. In 1594 the G. estate was sold to Count Julius of Salm and Neuburg (the grandson of the defender of Vienna against the Turks in 1529). For a brief period after 1600, it was owned by the Hungarian Protestant leader Stephan Illyésházy and then confiscated. In 1609 it was transferred to Catherine Pálffy who sold it, in 1614, to her brother-in-law, Zdeněk Zampach of Potůstěj, a decided Catholic. During the revolt, the estate was confiscated by the ruling Protestant estates but returned to Zampach in 1621. The city became Lutheran (parish church). There was also a strong congregation of the Unity from at least 1554 till 1622. A Hutterite colony existed in G. 1545-1547 and again 1593-1622. They bought a large house, "Convent," in 1593. After it burned down in 1605 they rebuilt it in 1612. They suffered greatly during the wars from 1605 onward. Cf. also HRUBÝ 1935a, 46f. After they left G. in 1622, some of them lived at the near Freihof "Rabenský," till Nov. 1623 (WKT, B IV, 29).  
 d. Art. "Göding," ML & ME.
- Gostal*—see Kostl
44. *Grünwies* (Krumvíř, Gronvíř)  
 a. Grünwiss, Grünwiz, Gronwiz, Gronvíř, Kronvíř, (modern) Grumwirsch.  
 b. SE of Klobouky, NE from Auspitz.  
 c. \*B, 342 / ZGL, 133: a Hutterite Meierhof in G. was plundered by the Bocskay army in June 1605 and four brethren taken away as captives.  
 d. The Hutterites were settled at the Meierhof in G., probably sometime after 1594 when it became part of the Göding estate (VM, Kloboucký okres, 108f.). They left in 1605 and might have returned

later (cf. Göding). G. was a deserted village during most of the sixteenth century. It was resettled some time before 1594 (N 83, No. 17). The Czech Brethren are mentioned in K. in 1581 (HREJSA B, 54).

e. Cf. Braumowitz, Harasy, Morkuwetz.

45. *Gurdau* (Kurdějov): a German village

a. Gurde, Gurdei, Gerdaw, Kurda (C), Burdaw (once only in ZGL, 316; W, 240 reads Gurdau)

b. NE of Auspitz (Hustopec).

c. \*B, 168; ZGL, 227,269,316; TQ IV, 513 (1562); WKT, B II, 124 ♦ B, 168, n. 2 ♦ VM, Hustopecký okres, 93.

d. Hutterite household 1541-1547; the later presence of Anabaptists at G. is confirmed only by an entry in the local register according to which the Anabaptists left in 1616 having sold three vineyards and one bathhouse to the village. Beck's claim that the Hutterites stayed here till 1622 cannot be substantiated from the sources. Most likely, a colony was not renewed at G. after 1547 (no mention in the Hutterite chronicles). Only the bathhouse was maintained and the vineyards cultivated by a few resident families, if not by the brethren from the colonies nearby, e.g., Polehraditz.

An interesting document about the integration of an Anabaptist refugee family into the native Moravian population is preserved in TQ IV, 513. The daughter of an Anabaptist widow married a citizen in G., Adam Schlegel. Since "she was not contaminated with Anabaptism," the authorities in Öwisheim (Baden) restored the confiscated property of her parents to her in 1562. Cf. also ML IV, 65.

e. Art. "Gurdau," ML & ME.

46. *Gurwitz* (Krhovice): a German village

b. SE from Znaim (Znojmo), N of Rausenbruck (Strachotice).

c. \*Loserth, art. "Znaim," ME IV, 1034: According to a record in the archives of the Dominican monastery in Znaim, there were Anabaptists in G. in the latter part of the sixteenth century and until their expulsion in 1613 (or 1622). Their leader resided at the "Aumühle" near Durchlass. They were most probably Swiss Brethren. The village with two mills belonged to the monastery in Bruck (Louka) from 1505 onward (VM, Znojemský okres, 281).

e. Cf. Durchlass, Jaispitz, Nesslowitz & Zerotitz.

\*47. *Harasy* (Harasice, Harásky)

b. An abandoned village SE of Klobouky, between Braumowitz and Grünwies.

c. \*VM, Kloboucký okres, 15 & 83. The village used to stand on the site of the Braumowitz brick-kiln (north of B.). It existed in 1464. In the seventeenth century the fields were cultivated by the peasants from Braumowitz and the vineyards by those from Morkuwetz.

d. The author of VM claims that the Hutterites lived here (no dates) and later moved to Braumowitz. The excavations of ceramics seem to be the only basis for his assertion.

e. Cf. Braumowitz, Grünwies & Morkuwetz.

48. *Herspitz* (Heršpice)

a. Gerspitz, Herrspitz

b. SE of Austerlitz (Slavkov); not to be confused with Ober- &

- Unter-Gerspitz (Hor. & Dol. Heršpice), a suburb of Brünn. WKT, B I, 217 applies the Hutterite sources wrongly to this place.
- c. B / ZGL (1603-1622); VM, Slavkovský okres, 202-205; HM, 302.
- d. Hutterite colony, 1561-1622. The Hutterite chronicles have preserved records from the seventeenth century only. The village belonged to the domain of Austerlitz. Difficulties with the owner, Oldřich (Ulrich) of Kounice, forced the Hutterites to leave H. in 1603 (B, 335 / ZGL, 606f.). However, some remained and H. is included among the households which were not abandoned finally till October 1622 (B, 408 / ZGL, 756, n.).

The local sources quoted by VM throw considerable light on the earlier history of the Hutterites in H. The register of titles contains entries of Anabaptist properties from 1561 till 1599. The Anabaptists owned a number of houses, including one for the tanners, another for shoemakers, still another for furriers. In 1565, they built a new flour mill. They rented several pieces of land from the Austerlitz estate, including "Dvorce" (Meierhof) from 1566 onward. They cultivated vineyards. Their physicians in H. are mentioned in the records under 1574 & 1577.

The following names of their householders (*hospodáři*) are preserved: in 1571, Šimon Puča and Pavel Prufa Vincúr; in 1581, Abraham and Jakub Vincúr; in 1585-1586, Mikuláš Kamen; in 1594, Abraham (same as in 1581); in 1621, Jří Hüchl (i.e., Georg Fückhl, ZGL, 737). It is difficult to decide which of these persons were Germans and which might have been of Czech or Slovak background.

The only other church in H. was a congregation of the Czech Brethren, 1565-1622. There was no parish church. The Catholics and Utraquists belonged to the parish in Austerlitz. It was an ideal setting for personal contacts between the Hutterites and the Czech Brethren.

- e. Art. "Gerspitz," ML & ME.

#### 49. Hödnitz (Hodonice)

- b. Immediately E of Tasswitz (Tasovice), SE from Znaim (Znojmo).
- c. \*WKT, B IV, 121 & 175; VM, Znojemský okres, 209ff.; DEDIC 1922, 128 & 504 (with references to sources).
- d. The Swiss Brethren lived at the Meierhof here in the 1570's and afterwards. The Meierhof was rented from the St. Clair Nunnery, "Mother of God," in Znaim by Václav Ryšan of Rosenstein. For further details see Tasswitz.

In all likelihood, the Swiss Brethren found refuge in H. (as in neighbouring Tasswitz) from the 1570's until their final expulsion in 1622.

#### \*\*50. Hosterlitz (Hostěradice)

- b. NE from Znaim (Znojmo)
- c. \*WKT, B IV, 232 ♦ VM, Moravskokrumlovský okres, 183. WKT identified "Osterlytz" wrongly in the title of GLAIDT 1526 (report on the union meeting between Czech Utraquists and German evangelicals at Austerlitz in March 1526) with Hosterlitz. The author of VM regarded the meeting as an Anabaptist conference [!] and concluded that there were Anabaptists in H.
- d. There are no sources known to us that would verify the presence of Anabaptists in H. The mistake of WKT has been corrected



already by B, 54, n. Cf. the letter of Elder S. Dietrich to Ladislav Velen of Žerotín in 1619. The nearest Hutterite colony was in Stiegnitz (Křtěníce) (HRUBÝ 1935a, 138).

*Hrädisch Ostra*—see Ungarisch Ostra

51. *Hrubšitz* (Hrubšice)

a. Rupschitz

b. W of Alexowitz (Alexovice) and Eibenschitz (Ivančice), on the river Iglau (Jihlava).

c. B / ZGL: The Hutterites bought a house outside the village ("auffer der haid") in October 1545 (ZGL, 263f.) and began to live here in 1546 (B, 165). The colony existed in 1547 (ZGL, 316) and 1552 (B, 197 & ZGL, 341). Nothing further is known. WKT, B II, 29 claims that the Hutterites stayed till 1622 (no source). From 1550, the village belonged to the estate of Mähr. Kromau.

d. Hutterite colony 1545-1552, probably longer.

e. Art. "Rupschitz," ML & ME.

*Hulka, Holka*—see Welka

52. *Iglau* (Jihlava): Predominantly German

a. Iglau (F), Iglaw (C).

c. I. is not mentioned in the Hutterite chronicles at all. From the days of Paul Speratus there was a strong Lutheran movement which the Habsburg kings endeavoured to uproot. There were a few Czech Brethren.

There was probably never an Anabaptist (non-Hutterite) congregation in I. The evidence about individual brethren is fragmentary. Cf. LOSERTH 1894, 173 & 184. Martin Göschl was a native of I. and served here as a Catholic priest. On April 13, 1528, Ferdinand wrote a letter to I. urging the city council to take steps against Anabaptists (KAMENÍČEK III, 468f.). It is difficult to decide whether his letter was a routine step affecting all four royal cities in Moravia, or whether there were, in fact, Anabaptists in I. at that time. Later repressive steps are reported 1536 f. and 1592 when Hans Springer was executed here.

The examination of the art. "Die Iglauer Neubürger 1360-1648 nach Beruf, Herkunft und Volkszugehörigkeit" by A. Altrichter in *Zts. für sudetendeutsche Geschichte* (2:1938) might produce further evidence. The article was not accessible to us.

e. See art. "Iglau," ME IV, 1096 and "Springer, Hans," ML & ME, with ref. to additional literature.

*Isswitz*—see Austerlitz, par. d. VIII.

53. *Jaispitz* (Jevišovice)

a. Jaispitz (F), Iaispitz, B Gewissowice (C), Jeuspicz.

b. NW from Znaim (Znojmo)

c. \*Loserth, art. "Znaim," ME IV, 1034: According to a record in the archives of the Dominican monastery in Znaim, there were Anabaptists in J. in the latter part of the sixteenth century and until their expulsion in 1613 (or 1622). They were most probably Swiss Brethren. Their leader resided at the "Aumühle" near Durchlass. A meierhof called Niemtschitz (Němčický dvůr) stood on the site of the abandoned village N., NE of J. and Strelitz (Střelice). (N, 79, No. 15; VM, Znojemský okres, 17).

e. Cf. Durchlass, Gurwitz, Nesslowitz & Zerotitz.

54. *Jamnitz* (Jemnice)

a. Jemnitz

b. W from Mähr. Budwitz (Mor. Budějovice), SE from Datschitz (Dačice).

c. The village is mentioned in the Hutterite chronicles only in connection with the martyrdom, in Vienna in 1546, of Oswald Glaidt, called "Oswalt von Jamnitz" (ZGL, 266; B, 160). At that time his wife Catherine lived at J. (B 161, n.). Glaidt himself must have lived there in the early 1540's (FN, 133).

B, 152, n. 1, reports (without reference to sources) a group of Swiss Brethren at J. around 1535, called the Brethren of Jamnitz [Philippites ? Cf. ME IV, 167]. During the persecution, they left Moravia and were arrested and imprisoned at Passau in the fall of 1535. The owner of the J. domain, Jindřich (Heinrich) of Lomnice, sent his captain (Burggraf) to Passau to negotiate their release. It was granted. (Cf. MQR 29 (1955): 61 and the digest of Becks' footnote, *ibid.* 62f., n. 11 & 17.) Jindřich of Lomnice and at Meziříčí (Gross-Messeritsch) had also protected his radical Utraquist dean, Beneš Optát, and Paul Speratus in 1523 (HREJSA 1915, 201).

Among the pastors of Pilgramite congregations who signed a letter to Marbeck in March 1553 was "Rup Dachennsteiner, Pfannenschmid am Wald vnd zu Jemnitz" (KUNSTBUCH, fol. 170a; cf. FAST 1956, 233). The group (Pilgramites) was probably strengthened by subsequent immigration and continued until the early seventeenth century.

On the basis of Moravian tax registers, HRUBÝ 1935a, 64 reports a Hutterite household on the estate of J. in 1589. According to Hrubý, it no longer existed in 1592. The parish church was Lutheran in the second half of the century (DEDIC 1939, 31).

e. Art. "Jamnitz, Oswald von," "Glait," "Philippites," "Swiss Brethren in Moravia" in ML & ME.

*Jarohnewitz, Jarokewitz, Jaronowitz*—see Jermeritz

\*55. *Jawornik* (Javorník)

b. E. from Strassnitz (Strážnice), SE of Welka, on the Slovakian border.

c. \*WOLNY 1850, 71: on April 23, 1610, the owner of the estate of Strassnitz, Jan Fridrich of Žerotín at Strassnitz, freed both the Czech Brethren and the Anabaptists in J. and in Welka from all duties. HREJSA B, 48 applies the same document to the Czech Brethren only. VM, Strážnický okres, 312f., refers only to the Czech Brethren.

d. Perhaps a small Hutterite settlement before and after 1610.

e. Cf. Welka.

56. *Jermeritz, Jarohnewitz* (Jarohněvice)

a. Jermeritz, Jaronowitz (Jaronovice)

b. A village abandoned already in 1492, called Jarohněvice. On its place stood a meierhof called Jaronovice from at least 1576 (N 78, No. 9). It was located between Mutenitz (Mutěnice) and Dubňany, NW of Göding (Hodonín). The place must not be confused with either of the two communities called Jaromeřice,



one located NE of Mähr. Budwitz (Mor. Budějovice), and the other NE from Boskowitz (Boskovice), nor with the modern village Jarohněvice (Gernowitz) in the district of Göding (Hodonín).

- c. \*According to B, 70, n. ♠ Hege in ML I, 87 (Jarokewitz) ♠ Loserth in ML II, 24, there was a Gabrielite settlement here around 1535.

The Hutterite chronicles (B, 342 & 344; ZGL, 633 & 635) report, in 1605, the plundering and burning of their meierhof Jermeritz which B, 342, n. 2, identified with Jarohnewitz (Jarowitz). It is not known when the Hutterite settlement was established at J., nor whether it was a continuation of the Gabrielite group.

\*57. *Kamenetz* (Kamenec)

- b. A village abandoned in 1464, now the site of Kašnice (Kaschnitzdorf), an eastern suburb of Klobouky.  
c. \*VM, Kloboucký okres, 16, 26, 105. In 1531 a pond was built here by Jan Kuna of Kunštát. An old mill and a large wine cellar existed here until 1830. According to local tradition, both the mill and the cellar belonged to the Hutterites (Habaner). No dates available. The present village of Kašnice was founded only in 1785.  
e. Cf. Braumowitz Grünwies, Harasy and Morkuwetz in the same area, SE of Klobouky.

58. *Kanitz* (Kounice, Dolní)

- a. Kanitz (F), Kaunitz (C), Cunitz, Cuonitz, Chunitz, Chmutz.  
b. SE of Eibenschitz (Ivančice). Not to be confused with Horní Kounice (SW of Mähr. Kromau) nor with Něm. Konice (Deutsch Konitz, SW of Znaim), nor with Kanice (NE of Brünn).  
c. \*B 275 (1581) & 289 (1584); ZGL, 521 (1580) & 734 (1620). Only B, 289 refers to a Hutterite settlement in K.  
According to B, 275, n. 3, Zikmund of Zástřizl (d. 1575) invited the Hutterites to settle in K. and in Klein Niemtschitz. His sons, Hynek and Jan sold the estate to Zdeněk Lev of Rožmitál in 1578. It remained in his possession till 1588. HRUBÝ 1935a, 64 refers to two colonies on the Kanitz estate in 1589 (K. & Klein Niemtschitz) but none in 1592.  
The nunnery "Rosa coeli" (Himmelsrose) in K. was closed in 1526. Martin Göschl was provost 1517-1526. For a history of the nunnery, see VM, Ivančický okres, 134-184. There was a congregation of Czech Brethren from at least 1560.  
d. A Hutterite colony from not later than 1575 till ca. 1590, perhaps renewed later.

*Klein Niemtschitz*—see Niemtschitz, Klein

\*59. *Klentnitz* (Klentice): a German village

- b. N of Nikolsburg (Mikulov), a neighboring village of Pergen (Perná)  
c. In the 1530's, the "Schwertler" (followers of Hubmaier) lived here (Dedic in ML II, 258 & ME III, 884; CERRONI II, fol. 19a.). DEDIC 1922, 424: the village had "an Anabaptist majority and a Lutheran minority in the 1580's and 1590's" (no reference to sources). He does not specify whether these were Hutterites or the Swiss Brethren. Both lived in the area.

- \*60. *Klobouk* (Klobouky)  
 b. NW from Göding (Hodonín), NE of Auspitz (Hustopeč)  
 c. \*VM, Kloboucký okres, 27. A local tradition and excavations of "toufar" pottery and ceramics (not confirmed by L.).  
 e. Cf. Kamenetz.
61. *Kobelitz* (Kobylí)  
 a. Koblitz, Kobolitz, Goblitz, Kobelnitz, Kobily, (F), Gobelicz, Kobitz (K), Kobilj (C), modern also Kobels.  
 b. E of Auspitz (Hustopeč)  
 c. B / ZGL (1589-1622); TQ Hessen, 499 (March 1587); *ibid.*, 507, 510, 512 (April 1597)—letters of Anabaptists in K. to their relatives in Hessen; TQ IV, 535 (1612) is identical with W, 503 /ZGL, 659; VM, Hustopečský okres, 82f.; HM, 266; Excavations by L.; MQR 35 (1961); 311 (1621).  
 d. Hutterite colony was established in 1589 by the brethren who left Boretitz. It was burned down and plundered several times during the turmoils of war from 1605 on. It was abandoned in 1622. The Hutterites had their own school and cemetery here. They also rented ponds and a mill at Prittlach.  
 The village belonged to the estate of Göding (Hodonín) from 1512 on. A congregation of the Czech Brethren existed here since the 1550's (a school since 1581). The parish church was Lutheran from 1536 till 1624.  
 e. Art. "Kobelitz," ML & ME. Cf. Plumlůvky.
- \*\*62. *Kobelnitz* (Kobylnice)  
 a. Kobelnic, Kobelnice, Kobylníky  
 b. SE of Brünn (Brno), in the parish of Mödritz (Modřice).  
 c. A mistaken identification (instead of Kobelitz) by WKT, B I, 436; corrected by WKT, B IV, 42, n. 5. The same mistake in KAMENÍČEK III, 488 & 493. VM, Brněnský okres, 141ff. makes no mention of Anabaptists in Kobelnitz near Brünn.
63. *Kostel* (Podivín)  
 a. Kostel (F & C), Kostl, Gostl, Gostal, Gossthal, Gostell, Gospel, Gästl, Gohstall.  
 b. NW of Lundenburg (Břeclav)  
 c. B / ZGL (1536-1622); TQ I, 342 (1571), 708 (1598), 733 (1598), 735 (1598), 549 (1578), 679 (1596), 1099 (1569); VM, Břeclavský okres, 138-178; HM, 254f.; FN, 118 (1568); L.; LOSERTH 1894, 310f. (1584); FISCHER 1604, fol. K 3b.  
 d. K., an old village, orig. a castle "Podivín", with a near-by meierhof "Sekyr-Kostel," i.e., a church founded by a certain Sekyr. This explains why the Czech and the German names do not have a common root.  
 The town belonged to Hans of Liechtenstein (at Nikolsburg), then to his son Kryštof who sold the estate (1553) to Václav of Ludanice, the famous governor who took a stand on religious liberty against Ferdinand at the diet in Brünn in 1550. His sons, Jan and Hynek, sold the domain, in 1559, to Jan of Žerotín at Lundenburg (Břeclav). After his death in 1591, it belonged to his son Ladislav Velen of Žerotín, the famous leader of the 1619 revolt against the Habsburgs.  
 There was a strong congregation of the Czech Brethren (at least

from 1533) which received many donations and privileges from all successive owners of the town. The parish church remained Catholic in spite of the fact that most inhabitants were non-Catholic. The whole town burned down in the early 1540's and again in 1581. It suffered greatly during the wars 1605-1621.

An important Hutterite colony existed here 1536-1547 (ZGL, 165 & 316). It was reestablished after the persecutions of 1547ff., probably soon after the lord of Ludanice bought the estate in 1553. In 1557, a second "Large House" was acquired (ZGL, 368). In 1580, Jan of Žerotín allowed the Anabaptists to use the garden and forest which belonged to the local Catholic parish. He had to defend his step against the bishop of Olmütz (KAMENÍČEK III, 485, n. 2 and DEDIC 1922, 502). In 1591, the Hutterites from K. were accused of having assisted a knight in the theft of two horses (WOLNY 1850, 71 ♦ WKT, B II, 167). Mention of K. in the letter of Elder Sebastian Dietrich to Ladislav Velen of Žerotín, Feb. 7, 1619 (HRUBÝ 1935a, 137f.).

Numerous pieces of Hutterite pottery and ceramics were excavated in K. (L & VM, Břeclavský okres, 103). The brethren left in 1622.

e. Art. "Gostal," ML & ME.

64. *Kremsier* (Kroměříž)

a. Krembsier, Kremssir

b. NE from Brunn (Brno), S from Olmütz (Olomouc).

c. B / ZGL (1528; 1599-1643)

d. K. was the summer residence of the bishops of Olmütz. There was both a castle and an estate of K. In 1528, bishop Stanislas Thurzo had Martin Göschl imprisoned at K. "in a tower" until his death by starvation (ZGL, 52).

On Feb. 6, 1584, Friedrich of Žerotín, great friend and protector of the Hutterites, requested bishop Stanislav Pavlovský in Olmütz to rent his mill in K. to the Hutterites. The bishop promised to negotiate the lease with them. (KAMENÍČEK III, 485, n. 3, with reference to sources; HRUBÝ 1935a, 33 refers only to a repair of the mill).

After the newly-made cardinal and bishop of O., Franz of Dietrichstein assumed his office and the control of his estates at Nikolsburg and Kremsier in 1599, he negotiated with the Hutterites—who had two colonies on his estate at Nikolsburg, viz., N. and Tracht—work contracts for the building of a mill at K. (ZGL, 598f.) and five years later, 1604, other work in his castle at K. (ZGL, 616f.). In 1614, Hutterite craftsmen were allowed by the elders to build a stove in the cardinal's castle at K., but not to enter into other contracts (ZGL, 674f.).

We were unable to find any other records about Anabaptists in K.

e. Cf. art. "Nikolsburg" & "Dietrichstein," ML & ME.

65. *Krenowitz* (Křenovice)

b. SW of Austerlitz (Slavkov)

c. \*ZGL, 650: In 1609, the Hutterites complained about low remuneration of their managers and servants at the four estate farms belonging to Oldřich of Kounice (at Austerlitz-Slavkov), viz. in Austerlitz, Damborschitz, Krenowitz and Nasselowitz. They threat-

ened to leave but the governor of Moravia, Karel of Žerotín, mediated a reconciliation.

The Hutterites must have been stationed at four estate farms for a long time. The chronicle refers to a wage agreement made "sixty years ago" (1549). A local source mentions, under 1593, an agreement concerning cheese from the K. farm (VM, Slavkovský okres, 135. Cf. reference to cheese in ZGL, 650). VM, *ibid.*, 259 ff. makes no mention of Anabaptists.

- d. Hutterite management of the estate farm in K., probably from ca. 1550 to ca. 1610, perhaps until 1622.

66. *Krepitz* (Křepice)

- b. SE of Gross Seelowitz (Židlochovice), between Gross Niemtschitz (Velké Němčice) and Nikolschitz (Nikolčice).

- c. \*WKT, B II, 224 ♦ VM, Židlochovický okres, 202 (quotation from the Brunn "Kniha pŕihonŕ" [Book of Charges]): In 1573, the Anabaptists (Hutterites) managed the estate farm (meierhof) in K. which belonged to the domain of Gr. Seelowitz (Friedrich of Žerotín). The Hutterites settled here at the same time as in Nikolschitz (1570/71).

- e. Cf. Nikolschitz.

67. *Kreutz* (Vsisko ? Křížov ?)

- a. Creutz

- b. W of Göding (Hodonín), near Unter Bojanowitz (Dolní Bojanovice). An abandoned village mentioned in the records of the Göding estate in 1691 [not 1591!] under the name Vsisko. It had been deserted "for long years" and was then divided between the neighbouring villages.

N 146, No. 14 suggested that the original name of the village had been forgotten and the place was designated simply as "vsisko" (Czech: little village). He suspects that it is identical with Kreutz but there are no sources to prove it.

B, 248, n. 1, located K. "near Göding." Crous in ML III, 419 found it impossible to mark it on his map of Hutterite colonies (based on modern maps). K locates it correctly on his map.

The recently expressed scepticism (Friedmann in ME IV, 1130, art. "Transdunabia") that K. might have been a Transdunabian village is unfounded. There was another village of the same name in T. but the references in B / ZGL point unmistakably to a location near Göding (cf. HORSCH 1931, 95ff.).

KAMENÍČEK III, 488 in his list of Anabaptist settlements in Moravia mentions Křížov. We were unable to locate it on any map. Quite likely, it is the Czech equivalent of Kreutz (KK has only a Czech list).

VM, Hodonský okres, 240f. suggests as a possible alternative to Vsisko the neighbouring village Kukvice (see No. 69 of our list). He also rejects the identification of K. with Tscheitsch (Čejč). The Hutterite manuscripts show variants between Tscheitsch and Creutz in one entry only (B, 344, n. 1). It was undoubtedly an editorial change by one copyist (cf. ZGL, 635). An earlier entry under the same year places Creütz and Tscheütsch side by side as two different places (ZGL, 633; W, 485 but not in B, 342).

- c. B / ZGL (1565-1605); VM, Hodonský okres, 240f.

- d. In 1565, a small remnant of the Gabrielites, under the leadership



of "old" Georg Weber and his sons, who had lived in K. for some time, decided to unite with the Hutterites (as other Gabrielites had done twenty years earlier; ZGL, 251ff.). The Hutterites, therefore, moved into their house at K. and set it up as "a true Christian community" (ZGL, 419f. B, 248). The single source is not explicit enough to allow the conclusion that all Gabrielites in K. merged with the Hutterites, or that this union meant the absolute end of Gabrielites in Moravia (B, 71, n.; LOSERTH in ML II, 25; Friedmann in ME II, 429; ZGL, 419, n. 2).

The existence of a Hutterite household in K. is recorded for the period 1565-1605. In that year, it was burned down by soldiers. It is not certain whether the brethren returned for a few more years. The colony did not exist in 1619 (HRUBÝ 1935a, 108f.).

e. Art. "Creutz," ML & ME. Cf. Bojanowitz, Unter, and Kukvice.

68. *Kromau, Mährisch* (Moravský Krumlov)

a. Kromau (F), Krumlow (C), Kronaw, Krummaw, Kromaw, Cromaw, Chrumnaw, Krumnaw

b. A town and center of estate, SW from Brünn (Brno), not far from Eibenschitz (Ivančice),

It must not be confused with Böhmisches Krumau (Český Krumlov). The modern spelling distinguishes between Kromau (Moravian) and Krumau (Bohemian). The Hutterite chronicles use them interchangeably.

c. None of the references to K. in the Hutterite chronicles, or in the published TQ, record the presence of Anabaptists in the town of K. Instead they refer to the Hutterite colonies near K. or on the estate of K. (lords of Lipé at Krumau; cf. Göding): Rakschitz (B, 164; ZGL, 250 & 316), Gobschitz (ZGL, 257), Alexowitz (TQ I, 864f.) and Moskowitz (TQ Hesse, 500).

There was no Hutterite household in K., as has been reported erroneously by LOSERTH 1894, 160; Dedic (art. "Kromau," ML & ME) and Crous (list in ML/ME, No. 32). Neither B, 164, nor HRUBÝ 1935a, 108f., nor K refer to K. as a household.

Nevertheless, due to the fact that the village of Rakschitz (Rakšice) is located on the SE outskirts of K. and in view of the many official dealings which the Hutterites had with the lords of Lipé, residing in K., one may assume the presence of some Anabaptists in K. from time to time. In 1626, during the process of re-Catholicisation, four Anabaptists were baptized in the parish church (WKT, B I, 275 ♦ VM, Moravsko-Krumlovský okres, 117).

d. Art. "Krumau," ML & ME (with the correction as above).

*Krumau, Böhmisches* (Český Krumlov)

a. Behemisch Kromaw

b. SW of Böhmisches Budweis (České Budějovice), in the southernmost tip of Bohemia.

c. The Hutterite chronicles include two references to K.: B, 86f./ZGL, 91 (1529, arrival of 80-90 Anabaptists from K. at Austerlitz) and ZGL, 162f. (1536). FN, 105 (Hans Amon). Cf. MAREŠ 1907, 26ff. & art. "Bohemia," ML & ME.

d. We include B.K. in our list (without number) because of its geographical proximity to and relations with Moravia. It must not be confused with Mährisch Kromau.



\*69. *Kukvice* (German name not known)

- b. W. of Göding (Hodonín). The village existed through the whole sixteenth century and had 33 residents still in 1643. In 1691 it was a deserted village except for an estate farm (meierhof). A new village was established on the site in 1782, under the name Josefov (in existence now) (N 145, No. 13.).
- c. \*VM, Hodonský okres, 197: In 1643, the register of properties of the Göding estate listed vineyards "on the Anabaptist mountain" (v hoře novokřtěnské).
- d. It is doubtful that there was an Anabaptist (Hutterite) settlement in K. The vineyards mentioned in the source were probably cultivated by the Hutterites resident in the nearby colonies at Göding, Kreutz and Pruschanek, unless there was Hutterite personnel on the estate farm in Kukvice.
- e. Cf. Bojanowitz, Unter; Kreutz and Pruschanek.

*Kunštát*—see Nasselowitz

70. *Landshut* (Lanžhot)

- a. Landschütt (F), Landshut (C), Lanndtshuet
- b. SE of Lundenburg (Břeclav)
- c. B / ZGL (1565-1619); WKT, B II, 179; VM, Břeclavský okres, 230.
- d. A Hutterite colony was established here in 1565. After repeated invasions, the household was finally destroyed in September 1619. Reports about a congregation of the Czech Brethren in L. are due to ambiguous terminology. "Moravian Brethren" used to designate both the Unity and the Hutterites. HREJSA B, 56 rules out a congregation of the Czech Brethren.
- e. Art. "Landshut," ML & ME.

\*71. *Langendorf* (Loučka): a German village

- b. W of Eulenberg (Sovinec), N from Olmütz.
- c. \*VM, Unčovský a rýmařovský okres, 165ff & 335: The long village was divided between the estate of Eulenberg (upper village) and the chapter of Olmütz (lower village). Eventually, there were two separate communities, Ober- and Unter-Langendorf. During the sixteenth century, the village became Lutheran. A "Brüderhof" used to be located in the village opposite the parsonage.
- d. The information about the supposedly Anabaptist "Brüderhof" requires further investigation.
- e. Cf. Braunseifen & Eulenberg.

*Lapisdorf*—see Bojanowitz, Unter.

\*72. *Lautschitz* (Blučina): a German minority

- a. Lautschicz, Lauteschitz (F)
- b. NE of Gross Seelowitz (Židlochovice) (C)
- c. \*HRUBÝ 1935a, 46. There were some Anabaptists in the little town, located in the immediate neighbourhood of Gross Seelowitz. There was a group of Flacian refugees from the Salzburg area in L. around 1610. According to Hrubý, there were also adherents of the Unity. HREJSA B does not mention L. K shows L. only as a settlement of Flacian refugees. VM, Židlochovský okres, 91ff. makes no mention of Anabaptists.

73. *Lenovice* (German name not known)

- b. An abandoned village, immediately E of Wostitz (Vlasatice), S of Pohrlitz (Pohořelice)
- c. \*VM, Pohořelský okres, 157ff. (on local sources)
- d. The village which used to belong to the nunnery "Himmelsrose" in Unter-Kanitz and existed still in 1517 (in the days of Provost Martin Göschl), is registered as abandoned in 1544. In the second half of the sixteenth century, the Hutterites from Wostitz owned large tracts of land at L. After their expulsion in 1617ff., the land lay waste for almost a century until around 1700, a new village, called Mariahilf (Nová Ves) was built (still exists today). (N 132, No. 25). The mill in Mariahilf is identical with the "mill of Wostitz" (in the 16th and 17th centuries; FREISING 1936, 19) which might have also had Hutterite personnel.
- e. Cf. Wostitz.

74. *Lettonitz* (Letonice)

- a. Letonitz, Lettenitz, Lettnitz
- b. NE of Austerlitz (Slavkov)
- c. B / ZGL (1589-1620); WKT, B III, 508 (ca. 1530-1620); VM, Bučovský okres, 111; HM, 303.
- d. ZGL, 553 and HRUBÝ 1935a, 64f. record the earliest mention of a Hutterite colony, in 1589. WKT quotes no sources to substantiate his assumption that already around 1530, Anabaptists "might have come" to L. from Austerlitz. VM follows WKT without any additional sources.

LOSERTH 1894, 177 reports a letter of Hans Meyer written from Lettowitz to Switzerland on July 3, 1579. It should likely read Lettonitz since there is no record of Anabaptists at Lettowitz (Letovice), the center of the Minor Party of the Czech Brethren in the second quarter of the century.

The fact that L. formed an independent estate makes an early settlement unlikely (no mention in the 1547 list). The domain belonged to Jan of Pernstein, who sold it to Jan of Zdenín in 1536. In 1567, it passed into the hands of Jaroš of Zástřizel; in 1595 to Václav Morkovský of Zástřizel. There were no Czech Brethren here (correction by HREJSA B, 56).

- e. Art. "Lettonitz," ML & ME.

\*75. *Litenschitz* (Litenčice)

- a. Litenschitz (F), Litentzitz (C)
- b. NE from Steinitz (Ždánice), SW from Kremsier (Kroměříž).
- c. \*VM, Zdounecký okres, 35 & 174ff. "There was an Anabaptist congregation here until 1622" (with no references to sources).
- d. It is possible that the author confused Litentschitz with Lettonitz.

76. *Lundenburg* (Břeclav)

- a. Lumpenburg (F), Luntenburg (C), Lumpurg
- b. SW from Göding (Hodonín), on the river Thaya (Dyje)
- c. B / ZGL (1543-1621); TQ I, 907 (1610); TQ IV, 21f. (1558); ERHARD 1589, fol. 8b; FISCHER 1604, fol. H 4b, R 1b, R 3b; FISCHER 1607b, p. 68; VM, Břeclavský okres, 124; KAMENÍČEK III, 718f. (a letter of the Moravian estates to the Austrian estates, Sept. 20, 1596, in which they thanked them for the arrest of robbers who had attacked Anabaptists on the Lundenburg domain of Friedrich of Žerotín). In May 1595, Amandus Polanus of Polansdorf visited, accompanied by Ladislav Velen of Žerotín,

the Hutterite household in L. or Altenmarkt (SITA 1951, 25; with ref. to sources).

- d. An important Hutterite colony, with several houses, from 1543 to 1619 or 1621 (not in 1622; B, 408). Under the protection of the Žerotín family, the Lundenburg domain housed ten Hutterite settlements in 1589, seven in 1592 and six in the final years 1619-1622 (HRUBÝ 1935a, 64f. & 107).

- e. Art. "Lundenburg," ML & ME.

*Mährisch Kromau*—see Kromau, Mährisch

*Maiwitz*—see Eibis

- \*77. *Malspitz* (Malešovice, Malešice) : German minority

- a. Malschwitz (F), Marspicz, Malspicz

- b. N of Pohrlitz (Pohřelice), S of Prahlitz (Pravlov)

- c. \*TQ Hesse, 510. Reference to a fire in M. "bei Nembschitz," in a letter written in Nuslau (Nosislav), April 22, 1597.

- d. It is not clear whether the reference implies the existence of an Anabaptist group in M. or merely reports a large fire in a nearby village. The village belonged to the monastery in Kanitz (No. 58).

*Mariahilf*—see Lenovice

*Maskowitz*—see Moskowitz

*Mašovice*—see Prittlach

78. *Mayberg* (Děvín)

- a. Maidberg, Maydenberg, Magdeberg

- b. A mountain in the Pollau Hills (Pavlovské vrchy), N from Nikolsburg, between Ober-Wisternitz and Pollau, with the ruin of a castle, Maidburg (Maidstein, Děvíčky, Děvčí hrad).

- c. In its caves and holes, the Anabaptists were hiding for long periods of time during persecution, especially around 1550. B, 184ff and 198; ZGL, 242, n. 2 & 330ff.

- d. Cf. the excellent art. "Lochy" by Karel Černohorský in ML II & ME III.

*Mesterschin*—see Mistrin

*Meubes*—see Eibis

- \*79. *Mikulschitz* (Mikulčice)

- a. Nikulschitz (F)

- b. SW of Göding (Hodonín), NE from Lundenburg (Břeclav)

- c. \*HM, 258 (with reference to KK)

- d. A mistaken identification which has been corrected already by B, 255, n. 1. Cf. also the misleading reference to "Nykolčice (Nickelschütz, Bezirk Lundenburg)" in the art. "Lochy," ML II, 681 (corrected in ME III, 383). All Hutterite references pertain to Nikolschitz, SE from Gross Seelowitz.

This should not rule out the possibility of a settlement at M. by a non-Hutterite group. There was a Gabrielite group in nearby Kreutz. The Czech Brethren had a small congregation in M. VM, Hodonský okres, 207 makes no mention of Anabaptists.

- e. Cf. Nikolschitz and Teschau, Klein. Not to be confused with Nickelschitz (Mikulčice) listed under Neumühl, No. 95.

80. *Milonitz* (Milonice)

- b. E of Butschowitz (Bučovice), E from Austerlitz (Slavkov).

- c. \*B, 129, n. 2 ♦ ML I, 289 (ME I, 462), Art. "Bucovic." Also listed by KK ♦ HM, 284.
- d. According to Beck's note, the Anabaptists spread from Butschowitz to M., Bohuslawitz and Urschitz, "during the decades following 1536" (no source indicated). Presumably, he was referring to the Hutterites (the context). However, there were also the Austerlitz Brethren and the Gabrielites in Butschowitz. Neither KK nor HM quote sources.

e. Cf. Butschowitz.

NOTE: Not to be confused with Millowitz (Millawitz, Milovice, F), a village NE of Nikolsburg, just W of Neumühl (Nové Mlýny). The Hutterites from Neumühl rented vineyards in Millowitz in 1587, 1591 & 1596 (MAIS 1964, 10ff.).

#### 81. Milotitz (Milotice)

- a. Milotitz (F, C), Miloditz, Milloditz
- b. N from Göding (Hodonín)
- c. \*B, 342 & 344; ZGL, 633 & 676 (1605 & 1615). MS. ANABAPTISTICA PRAGUE, MR 865, records that in December 1565, Albrecht Hahn and other Anabaptists lived at M.
- d. A town and castle, the seat of the Milotitz domain (including Mistrin, Swatoborschitz and Watzenowitz). In 1615, the estate belonged to the famous commander, Albrecht von Waldstein (Wallenstein).

The Hutterite sources do not mention a household in M. They merely record the killing of two Brethren there by soldiers in 1605. Hrubý listed only one colony on the M. domain (Watzenowitz), in 1589, 1592 and 1619-1622. Local sources suggest an Anabaptist settlement in 1565.

e. Art. "Milotitz," ML & ME.

*Millowitz*—see Milonitz (NOTE)

#### 82. Mistrin (Mistřín)

- a. Mesterschin, Mesderschin; modern Mistersing
- b. NW of Milotitz, N from Göding (Hodonín), on the estate of Milotitz (Milotice).
- c. \*B, 342 / ZGL, 633: in 1605, four Hutterite brethren were killed here by soldiers. B, *ibid.*, n. 3, assumes that Anabaptists lived here.
- d. Cf. the comment under 81, d.

#### 83. Mödritz (Modřice)

- a. Mederitz (F)
- b. Immediately S of Brünn (Brno)
- c. \*WKT, B I, 394 (with reference to the local chronicle): In 1572, the Anabaptists from Pribitz (Přibice) built the village clock here. There is no record of an Anabaptist group here.
- d. Cf. Freiberg (Příbor).

#### 84. Mohelln (Mohelno)

- b. W from Eibenschitz (Ivančice) (C), on the estate of Namiest (Namischt, Náměšť and Oslavou)
- c. \*A letter of Jan Diviš of Žerotín to the Hutterite Elder Franz Walter of Pribitz, May 2, 1614. Reprinted in HRUBÝ 1935a, 131f.
- d. The lord of Žerotín repeats his requests to the Hutterites to provide a miller and complete staff for his new mill near M. He mentions that he has already many Hutterite Brethren in his services



in charge of mills and estate farms (Höfe). Since there is no further correspondence preserved one might assume that the Hutterites complied with the wishes of their protector. VM, Náměšťský okres, 240ff. describes "lochy" (underground passages) but offers no explanation of their origin.

**\*85. Morkowitz (Morkovice)**

b. SW from Kreamsier (Kroměříž) (C)

c. \*Listed only by KAMENÍČEK III, 493 who misread "Morkowitz" for "Moskowitz" in the list reprinted by B, 408.

**\*86. Morkuwetz, Morkuwek (Morkůvky)**

a. Morkubek (V)

b. S of Klobouk, between Polehraditz and Braumowitz.

c. \*VM, Kloboucký okres, 114ff. & 27: The author claims that the Hutterites (Habaner) lived here. No references to sources or chronology.

d. In view of the fact that from the middle of the sixteenth century the village belonged to the estate of Göding and taking into consideration the proximity of other Hutterite settlements, it is possible that some lived in M.

e. Cf. Braumowitz, Grünwies & Harasy.

**87. Moskowitz (Mackovice) : a German village**

a. Maskowitz (F), Matzkowitz (C), Mostuwitz, Massgwitz, Mastkwytz, Mastowitz, in Czech formerly also Máčkovice.

b. E from Znaim (Znojmo); domain of Mähr. Kromau (Mor. Krumlov)

c. B / ZGL (1587-1622); TQ I, 805 ("Mostuwitz, nit weit von der Neumühle gelegen"; 1608); TQ IV, 56, n. 2 ("Mastkwytz"; 1576—not Anabaptists); TQ Hesse, 500f. (an interesting letter written by a member of the M. colony in the spring of 1587); LOSERTH 1894, 208 (1614); FISCHER 1604, fol. G3 (1602); FISCHER 1607b, p. 33 & 95.

d. The Hutterite chronicles report events at the household in M. from 1587 onward. However, there is no mention of the beginning of the colony here. The letter reprinted in TQ Hesse, 500ff., dating from the spring of 1587, as well as the first reference in B, 300 / ZGL, 549 (Feb. 21, 1587) would suggest that the household had been in existence for a few years.

WKT, B IV, 321f. suggests ca. 1570 and HM, 119 mentions 1575 as the date of establishment, both without reference to sources. Unless the colony in M. preceded the establishment of the one in nearby Frischau (1581), its beginning should be dated some time between 1581 and 1587. B, 300, n. 2, assumes that the household at M. was a branch of the colony in Frischau.

e. Art. "Maskowitz," ML & ME.

**88. Muschau (Mušov) : a German village**

a. Muscha (F&C), Muschaw

b. N of Nikolsburg (Mikulov)

c. \*ZGL, 399 (not in B): there was a congregation of the Swiss Brethren in M. in 1559. In that year, [one of ?] their minister[s], Melchior Waal, a shoemaker, left them and joined the Hutterites [elsewhere?]. For the reference by ERHARD 1589, fol. 16b, see Wischau (No. 172).

The other references to M. are merely geographical. B, 74 / ZGL,



87 mentions M. in connection with Bogenitz (1528). ZGL, 658 mentions the Hutterite colony in Weissstatten (Pasohlávky), a neighbouring village, in 1612.

- d. There was a congregation of the Swiss Brethren in M., before and after 1559, probably from the 1530's until the end of the century and perhaps later. It and other such groups of the Swiss Brethren kept receiving new members through immigration from Switzerland and Germany. Cf. B, 152, n. 1 & DEDIC 1922, 128. A Catholic priest was reinstated in the parish church in 1582 (DEDIC 1922, 422).

89. *Mutenitz* (Mutěnice)

- a. Mutienitz, Mutenitz (C)

b. NW of Göding (Hodonín); from 1537 part of the Göding estate under the lords of Lipé.

c. \*HM, 262: In 1610, "an Anabaptist house[hold]" is mentioned in the local registers. Excavations by Landsfeld.

d. HRUBÝ 1935a, knew of no Hutterite colony in M., either in 1589-1592, or in 1619-1622. An erroneous identification with the Czech Brethren who had a congregation there since 1503 is out of the question since the source quoted by HM refers clearly to an Anabaptist house. Furthermore, the excavations by Landsfeld have confirmed the Hutterite production of pottery in M.

In spite of the fact that the published Hutterite chronicles never mention M. (except in an obscure geographical reference to Mutnitz [the same place ?] by ZGL, 712, under the year 1619), a Hutterite settlement existed in M., some time during the period 1593-1618, perhaps longer.

90. *Napajedl* (Napajedla)

- a. Napagedla ( F&C ), Napeürl, Napayerle

b. SE from Kremsier (Kroměříž), on the river March (Morava)

c. \*B, 164 / ZGL, 258 (1545-1546); KK

d. In 1545, Pavel of Žerotín let two houses in N. to the Hutterites, on a trial basis. However, they left already in 1546. The chronicles give no reason for the abandonment.

e. Art. "Napajedl," ML & ME.

\*91. *Naschmeritz* (Našiměřice): a German village

- a. Later German name: Aschmeritz

b. SE from Mähr. Kromau (Mor. Krumlov), just S of Bochtitz (Bohutice)

c. \*VM, Moravskokrumlovský okres, 269: Anabaptists settled here in the second half of the sixteenth century. Their minister, Tobias Dürbart was married here in 1619. They controlled the parish church.

d. A Hutterite settlement in N. is quite possible in view of their colony in the neighbouring village of Bochtitz and in other locations in the area. However, the only information available (VM) is ambiguous. Apart from the era of Hubmaier in Nikolsburg, the Anabaptists in Moravia are not known to have controlled parish churches. There were no Czech Brethren in N. Most likely, the parish church became Lutheran but there might have been some Anabaptists in the village as well. The family name Denck existed in the village until quite recently.

e. Cf. Bochtitz.

92. *Nasselowitz* (Násedlovice)

a. Modern Nasedlowitz

b. SW from Steinitz (Ždánice), SE of Damborschitz (Dambořice).

The original village was deserted in 1493 but was rebuilt near the original site before 1544. The old site was known as Staré [Old] Násedlovice or Nesklovce (also Nesknovice) (N 83, No. 21).

c. \*ZGL, 607, 650, 678 (1603-1616) [not in B]: The Hutterites had provided management and personnel for the meierhof at N. for many years. In 1616, Oldřich of Kounice arrested, without just cause, a certain old brother Jäckhl, who had been chief shepherd under Oldřich and his father for 33 years, prior to his retirement five years earlier. This means that the Hutterites were in charge of the estate farm at N. not later than 1578.

In 1609, the Hutterites threatened to leave four estate farms belonging to Oldřich of Kounice, viz. in Austerlitz, Damborschitz, Krenowitz and N. (cf. Krenowitz). On that occasion the Hutterite chronicle mentions a wage agreement from 1549. However, N. did not become part of the Steinitz domain until in 1565 when it was purchased by Oldřich's father (VRBAS 1930, 445). The Hutterites would have settled at N. some time between 1565 and 1578.

The Hutterite sources are verified by references to Anabaptists in the local registers of properties (domain of Steinitz). In 1617, "the Anabaptists of Damborschitz" rented pasture land at Nesklovce (the old village near Nasselowitz). They owned a large piece of land near the site of another deserted village, Schönhof (Senhof, Sanof, just S of Nasselowitz; N 33, No. 35). They also paid dues for meadows and fields "above the pond Kunštát" (between Nasselowitz and Grünwies) (VRBAS 1930, 365 & 447).

d. The Hutterites from the colony at Damborschitz owned or rented many properties around Nasselowitz and managed the meierhof in N. from ca. 1570 (1565-1578) till 1616, perhaps till 1622 when they left Damborschitz.

e. Cf. Damborschitz and Krenowitz.

93. *Neslowitz* (Neslovce, Nesulovice)

b. A village registered as abandoned in 1506 (N 66, No. 113). In the sixteenth century, a mill (Neslowitzer Mühle) stood on the site, just north of Rausenbruck (Strachotice), SE from Znaim (Znojmo), not far from the Austrian border.

c. \*VM, Znojemský okres, 470: In 1583, the mill was an important center for the Anabaptists. According to Loserth in ME IV, 1034, the mill belonged to Václav Ryšan of Rosenstein. Both he and the next owner, Adam Kaigel (Heygel), were protectors of Anabaptists. MS. ANABAPTISTICA PRAGUE: a letter of Emperor Maximilian II, dated Sept. 6, 1570, in which he seeks information about Václav Ryšan who is suspected of protecting Anabaptists (MR 1462). On May 21/22, 1583, the abbess of the nunnery in Znaim and the abbot of the cloister in Bruck (Louka), filed a suit against Adam Heygel because he had invited Anabaptists (MR 2819). On July 15, 1593, the same abbot complained that the millers in the country around Znaim were Anabaptists (MR 3609).

d. Most probably the Swiss Brethren had congregations in nearby

Urbau (Vrbovec), Tasswitz (Tasovice) and Znaim (Znojmo), around 1591 (B, 152, n.). There is also a village Neslovic, N of Eibenschitz (Ivančice: there the Swiss Brethren lived until 1628). However, no mill is indicated there.

e. Cf. Durchlass, Gurwitz, Jaispitz, Nesslowitz, Tasswitz and Zerotitz.

94. *Neudorf* (Nová Ves)

a. Newdorf

There are many villages in Moravia with the name Neudorf-Nová Ves. Unfortunately, the Hutterite chronicles do not specify the location. Only the context (and excavations by Landsfeld) make the definite identification possible.

No. 1 Neudorf, NE of Lundenburg (Břeclav); now called *Mährisch Neudorf* (*Moravská Nová Ves*), also Nová Ves Břeclavská.

b. Neudorff (F), Nowá wes (C), so called because it was built, in 1406, on the site of the abandoned village Waltersdorf (N35, No. 12; cf. B, 255, n. 2). It is located in the immediate vicinity of Birnbaum (Hrušky) and Turnitz (Tvrdonice), both with Hutterite settlements.

c. WKT, B II, 188; B, 255, n. 2; Loserth's list (ML); Widmoser; R; VM, Břeclavský okres, 239 and HM, 255: all of these have localized the Hutterite colony N. here.

No. 2 Neudorf, between Ungarisch Ostra (Uherský Ostroh) and Ungarisch Hradisch (Uherské Hradiště), now called *Ostrožská Nová Ves*.

c. HRUBÝ 1395a, 107f. and 109f. n. 1, localized the colony here (in 1589-1622) on the basis of tax registers. He was followed by K. His identification was further confirmed by L.

Even apart from out-group sources, a careful examination of the Hutterite references makes the localization here unquestionable. In their records of destruction by soldiers in 1605 and again 1621, N. is mentioned together with Wessely (Veselí): B 341, n. 2 / ZGL 632; B 392 / ZGL 736. Only the geographical proximity of these two settlements made the destruction on the same day possible. A further evidence is provided by the reference to the destruction of Birnbaum and Altenmarkt on the same day (ZGL, 634), but not Birnbaum and Neudorf. This precludes the identification of N. near Lundenburg.

d. Conclusion: B / ZGL have recorded the existence of a Hutterite colony in Neudorf near Ungarisch Ostra (*Ostrožská Nová Ves*), from 1570-1621. Landsfeld's numerous finds of pottery have confirmed the localization.

e. The art. "Neudorf" in ML (by Dedic) follows Beck in locating the village near Lundenburg. The revised English tr. of the same art. in ME confuses the two locations (cf. ZGL, 459, n. 2). A further confusion was introduced in the register of Wolkan's ed. (W, 689) which fails to distinguish between N. in Austria (cf. ZGL, 163) and N. in Moravia, although the differentiation is made in the text (W, 353).

95. *Neumühl* (Nové Mlýny)

a. Newmül, Newenmühl, Neymil, Neumühl, Neumüll

b. NE from Nikolsburg (Mikulov), immediately W of Pittlach and Saitz.

On the site of an abandoned village Mikulčice (Nikolczicz, Nick-

elschitz; deserted already in 1414; N 31, No. 22; HM, 253), there stood a mill "Frauenmühl" on the right bank of the river Thaya (Dyje). It belonged to the castle Maidburg (cf. Mayberg), later to the domain of Eisgrub (Lednice) under the Liechtensteins. In 1558, the lord of Liechtenstein in Nikolsburg leased the old mill to the Hutterites. They built a new mill (Neumühl) on the left bank of the river and bought additional properties and erected buildings for the growing colony. On the basis of the Hutterite "Hausbuch", MAIS 1964, 1 claims that part of the old village Nickelschitz still existed when the Hutterites established their settlement and that the official name was Nickelschitz up to about 1580. After the expulsion of the Hutterites in 1622/1623, the large complex of destroyed buildings became part of the village N. which still exists today (German till 1945).

- c. B / ZGL (1558-1623); MAIS 1964 (1558-1610); TQ I: 593 (1583), 679 (1596, ref. 1566), 697 (1597), 768 (1603), 775 (1604), 794f. (1607), 805 (1608), 822f. (1610), 1106 (1578); TQ Hesse, 496 (1587); several references to N. in the correspondence printed by HRUBÝ 1935a; WKT, B II, 190 claims that the Anabaptists settled here in 1545 at the latest; VM, Hustopečský okres, 99ff. (follows B); ERHARD 1589, fols. 8b, 9b, 11b, 14a, 16b, 17a, 49a, 60b; MQR 37 (1963): 32ff.; FN 18 (1596), 83 (1558-1610), 124 (1565); L; LOSERTH 1894, 207 (1614 & 313ff. (1584); FISCHER 1604, fol. O 4b; FISCHER 1607b, p. 38, 65, 89, 109.
- d. Neumühl, the new mill and colony, 1558-1622/1623, became the main administrative center of the Hutterites from about 1565 onward. It was the residence of four successive bishops, Walpot, Kräl, Braidl and Dietrich. Here, the oldest parts of the Large Chronicle (W / ZGL) were written and important vocational and communal regulations for the brotherhood were issued.
- e. Art. "Neumühl," ML & ME, by P. Dedic (a detailed summary of events recorded in B/ZGL). Cf. also Friedmann in ME III, 749.

#### Note to 14. Bochtitz

According to a communication received in 1966, local sources and excavations confirm extensive property holdings. A number of families listed as Anabaptists (1641, 1655, 1669) appear to have returned to B. during the 17th century. As (nominal?) converts to Catholicism they survived in B. until recent days (Kellner, Leikep, Stöffel, Bayer, Schachel etc.).



96. *Neuwitzsch* ( ? )

b. Identification is uncertain.

c. \*WAPPLER 1908a, 28 & 169: A confession of Hans Sturm in Zwickau, February 1529. He had returned from Moravia and brought with him a short tract on baptism and the Lord's Supper by Wetel von Eywaczitz (cf. Eibenschitz). In his confession (under torture) he admitted that he held a symbolic interpretation of the eucharist and accepted the teachings (or "received communion"—so interpreted by Wappler) at N. in Moravia.

The localization of N. is difficult. Neither F nor C show any place with a similar name (F: Neuwintze, Nivnice, S of Ungarisch Brod, is too far away from the Anabaptist concentration in 1528). There is Nová Ves just W of Eibenschitz. The German equivalent would have been Neudorf.

N. might be identified with Newitz (V), Newogitz (M), modern Newojitz (Nevojice), SE of Butschowitz. Cf. VM, Bučovský okres, 143ff. (no mention of Anabaptists).

The nonresistant *Stäbler* from Nikolsburg settled in Austerlitz (not too far west from Newitz) in the spring of 1528. It is quite possible that there were other small groups in the area. Sturm's views on eschatology, community of goods and magistracy (WAPPLER 1908a, 36ff.) point to the camp of non-resistant Anabaptists.

d. Probably a nonresistant group in N., east from Austerlitz, in 1528.

97. *Niemtschan* (Němčany)

a. Nem(b)sche, Nem(b)scha(u), Nemschan

b. NE of Austerlitz (Slavkov) (ZGL: "hinter Austerlitz"), a village on the domain of A.

Another location, also near Austerlitz (Slavkov) has been suggested by HM, 279. An abandoned village of the same name (Němčany) is reported in the registers between 1550 and 1574. The site was between Milešovice and Koberice, about 8 km south from Austerlitz. However, the precise localization in the Hutterite chronicles ("behind Austerlitz," viewed from Neumühl where the writer lived) seems to exclude such possibility.

c. B, 211, 261, 330 / ZGL 407, 471, 601; VM, Slavkovský okres, 302: a Hutterite colony established in 1560; around Easter 1600, the Brethren sold their "house and meierhof" and left.

VM, Slavkovský okres, 140: In 1633, a 33 year-old Václav of N. was baptized in the Catholic parish church in Austerlitz; the register of baptisms records that "his parents had neglected to have him baptized." Was he the son of Anabaptist parents?

d. A Hutterite colony 1560-1600.

e. Art. "Nembsche," ML & ME.

\*98. *Niemtschitz*, *Gross* (Němčice, Velké Němčice): German majority (1622)

b. NW of Auspitz (Hustopeč), between A. and Gross Seelowitz (Židlochovice) (F&C)



- c. \*B 76 / ZGL, 88: After the *Stäbler* left Nikolsburg in the spring of 1528, they stopped here and sent four men to Austerlitz to negotiate settlement there.

There is no other clear reference to G.S. in the printed Hutterite chronicles. However, B, 250, n. claims that Nikolaus Geyersbühler lived here in the 1560's and left his wife and children here.

MERIAN 1650 reported: "Nicht weit von Selowitz ligt der grosse Fleck Nemczitz oder Nimpschitz, da es vor dem jüngsten Böhmischen Krieg [1618ff.] ein grosse Anzahl Widertaueffer geben hat." Similarly, WKT, B II, 109 ♦ VM, Židlochovický okres, 323 claim that Anabaptists lived here from 1572 till 1600 when they sold their house and left. The date and manner of the termination of settlement points clearly to the sources dealing with Niemtschan (applied wrongly to Gross Niemtschitz).

HM, 239f. refers to Anabaptists in G.N. after 1578. In that year, the widow of Zikmund Helt of Kement (cf. B, 250, n.) sold G.N. to Tas Meziříčský of Lomnice at Jamnitz. His daughter (of second marriage) Catherine, passed G.N. on to her husband, Zikmund of Teufenbach who in turn sold it to Jan Jakub of Thurn in 1618. His estates were confiscated after 1620. (Cf. also VM, Židlochovický okres, 312ff.)

- d. Since after 1578, G.N. belonged to the same lord as Jamnitz, it is possible that some Anabaptists settled here during that time. These might have been Hutterite craftsmen, or perhaps, Swiss Brethren.

- e. Art. "Nem(b)schitz," par. 1, in ME and "Niemtschitz," par. 1, in ML; also art. "Geyersbühler," ML & ME. Cf. also Jaispitz.

99. *Niemtschitz, Klein* (Němčický), near Auspitz (Hustopeč)

- a. The Hutterite chronicles and other printed Anabaptist sources do not distinguish consistently between Gross and Klein N. They do, however, designate our No. 100 as "N. near Prahltitz" or "N. under Kanitz." This makes it possible to differentiate between K.N., Nos. 99 and 100.

- b. A village E from Auspitz (Hustopeč), SE of Ober-Bojanowitz (Horní Bojanovice), N of Gross-Pawlowitz (Velké Pavlovice), NW of Boretitz (Bořetice) and W of Kobelitz (Kobylí).

- c. \*B, 210: "K.N. bei Panowitz" [Ober-Bojanowitz] ZGL, 397: "K.N. bei Paraditz" [Boretitz]. The attempt by ZGL, 397, n. 2, to explain the different localization is confusing and pointless. Both versions refer to the same locality.

- d. In 1559, the Hutterites were expelled from K.N. (by Zdeněk Sobek of Kornice). They settled at Polehraditz. They did not, however, return in 1562 to reestablish their settlement (as VM, Hustopečský okres, 113, claims). In that year, a new colony was founded in K.N., No. 100.

We do not know for how long the household had been established here prior to 1559. The town belonged to Jan Jeřich of Boskovice since 1542. He sold it to Zdeněk Sobek of Kornice in 1556/ 1557 (HM, 266f.).

- e. Art. "Niemtschitz," par. 2, in ML and "Nem(b)schitz," par. 2, ME. Also art. "Klein Nembschitz," ML & ME.

100. *Niemtschitz, Klein* (Němčický), near Kanitz (Dolní Kounice) and Prahltitz (Pravlov) : a German village

- a. Niembschitz, Nem(b)schitz, Nim(b)schitz, Nümschitz
- b. Immediately SE of Prahlitz (Pravlov), designated in the Hutterites sources usually as K.N. "bei Präles" [Prahlitz]; N from Pohrlitz (Pohorelice), SE of Kanitz (Dolní Kounice).
- c. B / ZGL (1562-1622); TQ I: 342 (1571), 346 (1572), 701 (1597); TQ IV, 173 (1567); WKT, B I, 380; VM, Pohořelský okres, 153ff.; HM, 233; HRUBÝ 1935a, 24. 122. 130; FN, 18 & 130 (1568).
- d. Until 1562, the village belonged to the domain of Kanitz (Dolní Kounice), i.e. originally to the property of the nunnery "Himmels-rose" (provost Martin Göschl). After its dissolution, the estate was sold in 1537 by King Ferdinand to Jiří Žabka of Limberg. His son Burian sold it to Zikmund of Zástřizel in 1562. In the same year, Zikmund invited the Hutterites to establish a colony in K.N. Three years after his death, his sons Hynek and Jan sold the estate, in 1578, to Zdeněk Lev of Rožmítal and his sons, Maximilian Lev and Zdeněk Lev. From 1587 to 1622, it belonged to Bernart and Jan Drnovský of Drnovice. In 1622 it passed into the hands of the Dietrichsteins.

The presence of the Hutterites (1562-1622) is confirmed by local sources (quoted in VM). The colony which consisted of at least two houses (cf. ZGL, 734.745), served as one of the important centers for the whole brotherhood. See the details in the art. by Dedic in ML & ME.

- e. Art. "Niemtschitz," par. 3, in ML and "Nem(b)schitz," par. 3, in ME. Also "Klein Nembschitz," ML & ME.

101. *Nikolsburg* (Mikulov): a German town

- a. Niclasburg (F), Niclspurb (C), Necklssperr, Niklausburg, etc.
- b. An important town near the Austrian border, on the main road from Vienna to Brünn (Brno).
- c. B / ZGL (1526-1621). The references to N. in the TQ are too many to be enumerated here. They are found nearly in each volume and cover the whole century of Anabaptist sojourn in N. WAPPLER 1913, 462ff. LOSERTH 1894, 311ff. (1584). WKT, B II, 48ff. FN: 48 (1572), 117 (1600-1619), 133 (1527). FISCHER 1604, fol. E 2b, K 3; FISCHER 1607b, 73 & 94. Cf. also the list appended to the art. "Nikolsburg" in ML & ME.
- d. The town and estate of N. belonged to the Liechtenstein family until 1560 when Kryštof of L. (son of Leonart, d. 1534 or 1536) sold part of the domain to Ladislav and Jan Kereczeny. With the death of Ladislav's son Kryštof in 1572, the Kereczeny family died out and the estate passed on to Emperor Maximilian II. He ceded it in 1576 to Adam of Dietrichstein, with the exception of one fourth of the town of N. and the subjects in the suburbs belonging to the domain of Eisgrub (Hartmann of Liechtenstein). At Adam's death in 1590, the estate was divided between three sons (Adam had twelve children): Sigismund (d. 1602), Maximilian (d. 1611) who administered most of the estate until 1599 when the third brother, Franz (1570-1636) returned from Rome as newly-made cardinal and bishop of Olmütz. After Maximilian's death (1611) Franz controlled the whole estate.

The parish church in N. became "evangelical" in 1524 at the latest, under the leadership of refugee minister Hans Spittelmaier.

He was joined by Oswald Glaidt, probably in 1525, and Martin Göschl in 1526. In that year, the parish church in N. became Anabaptist under the leadership of Hubmaier.

After the secession of the "Stäbler" in the spring of 1528, the parish church remained in the hands of the "Schwertler" probably until 1535/1536. In June 1535, King Ferdinand wrote a letter to Hans of Liechtenstein demanding the expulsion of Anabaptists from his estate. With the death of Leonhart of L. and the persecution in 1535/1536, the Anabaptist control of the parish church ceased and was probably never resumed. The churches in N. and in the villages on the estate were without priests of any kind. The different groups of Anabaptists were meeting in homes.

In 1568, Krystof Kereczeny, in a letter to professor Paul Eber in Wittenberg, reported that the churches on the N. estate had been without priests and were desolate for years and that many heresies had penetrated the N. domain such as "Sabbatarians, Gabrielites, Libertines, Hutterites, Enthusiasts, Cornelians, and especially Anabaptists of whom there are 4,000 on the estate" (letter published by WOTSCHKE 1929, 135; HRUBÝ in ČMM 1931, 46). It should be noted that in 1590, the whole estate, as inherited by the three sons of Adam of Dietrichstein, numbered only 654 serfs (Hrubý in ČCH 38 (1932), 646). Anabaptists in Moravia were never counted as serfs.

The parish churches on the N. estate became Lutheran in 1568 (Hrubý in ČCH 1934, 296). However, after 1575, under the Dietrichsteins, the process of recatholization set in and in June 1582, the parish churches in Nikolsburg, Muschau, Pergen, Pollau, Pulgram, Tracht, Voitelbrunn, Ober- and Unter-Wisternitz were reconsecrated by the Bishop of Olmütz, Stanislav Pavlovský (KROES I, 631f.) Cf. the details about recatholization in LOSERTH 1894, 186ff. An important role was played by Christoph Erhard, priest in N. (cf. ME II, 243f.).

As the main rallying point for the incoming refugees, especially in the early period of Moravian Anabaptism, the town and domain of N. witnessed the successive or simultaneous settlement of the following Anabaptist groups:

- i. The "*Schwertler*," followers of Hubmaier: in control of the parish church 1526- ca. 1535; remnants continued through the later decades (cf. WAPPLER 1913, 462-467 for the year 1539).
- ii. *Sabbatarians* were probably introduced by Oswald Glaidt when he returned to N. from Silesia, ca. 1530. Cf. Liechtenstein's correspondence with Capito and Schwenckfeld in Strasbourg, 1531/32 (TQ Elsass I, 363-385 & 412; CS IV, 444-518). Andreas Fischer was another leader of the Sabbatarian group. The continued existence of the Sabbatarians in the area was confirmed still in 1568 (WOTSCHKE 1929, 135; see above) and even later (cf. art. "Sabbatarian Anabaptists," ME IV).
- iii. *Cornelians*: attested in 1568, possibly for an earlier period (WOTSCHKE 1929, 135). The existence of a Marbeck circle (Pilgramites, Cornelians) in N. around 1531 should be regarded as most probable. While Leonhart of Liechtenstein (or his preacher, TQ Elsass I, 363, n. 1) corresponded with

Capito and Schwenckfeld in Strasbourg, Marpeck was also in S. (till late January 1532). At the same time, Reublin reported to Marbeck the split in Austerlitz (January 26, 1531; see above under Austerlitz).

iv. *Swiss Brethren*: Not included in the list of 1568. The group was probably identical with the Cornelians. Loserth (ME III, 884) and Hege (ME IV, 671) assumed a congregation of Sw. Br. at N. However, B, 152, n. 1, referred to groups in several villages on the N. estate (Pergen, Pollau, Voitelbrunn, Wisternitz) but not in the town of N. itself.

v. *Gabrielites*: mentioned in 1568.

vi. *Libertines*: mentioned in 1568.

vii. *Enthusiasts*: mentioned in 1568.

viii. *Hutterites*: a colony in N. 1556-1621. For a summary of its history see art. "Nikolsburg" in ML & ME.

e. Art. "Nikolsburg" (Loserth & Dedic); "Dietrichstein," "Liechtenstein," ML & ME.

102. *Nikoltschitz* (Nikolčice)

a. Nickelschitz; Czech also Mikulčice (cf. No. 79), Nykulčice, Horní Nikolčice

b. SE from Gross Seelowitz (Židlochovice), immediately E of Krepitz (Křepice); must not be confused with: (1) Mikulschitz (Mikulčice, No. 79); (2) Niklowitz (Mikolovice, Mikulovice), N from Znaim; (3) Nickelschitz (see Neumühl, No. 95).

c. B / ZGL (1570-1621) and mention under 1530/1531 (B, 100; ZGL, 99); WKT, B II, 224; VM, Židlochovický okres, 202.

d. The village belonged to the domain of Gr. Seelowitz from 1515 till 1616 (HM, 241). Under Friedrich of Zerotin, the Hutterites established a colony here in 1570 (B, 255 / ZGL, 459). After repeated destruction from 1605 onward, it was abandoned in 1622. The Hutterite settlement here is confirmed by local sources (cf. Krepitz) as well as by properties which in 1910 were still known among the people under the name of "toufar" or "habaner" (wells, cellars, ovens, underground passages). VM, *ibid*. Cf. also ML II, 681 (with wrong geographical identification); ME III, 383 and WOLNY 1850, 72.

e. Art. "Nikoltschitz," ML & ME. Cf. also Krepitz and Mikulschitz.

103. *Nuslau* (Nosislav): a German minority

a. Nussla, Nusslau, Nuslay (F), Nusla (C), Nosslaw, Nussel

b. SE of Gross Seelowitz (Židlochovice)

c. B (1583-1622); ZGL (1615-1621); WKT, B II, 227; VM, Židlochovický okres, 188ff. & 358; TQ I, 674 (1589-1593); TQ Hesse, 511 (1597).

d. The little town belonged to the domain Gross Seelowitz (Židlochovice) from 1534 to 1616 (HM, 239). According to some Hutterite chronicles (B, 282; not in ZGL), the household in N. was established in 1583 by the Hutterian brethren who left Seelowitz (for reasons unknown; cf. B, 282, n. 2). In 1615 they planned to withdraw from N. but stayed till 1622 (B, 408; cf. also HRUBÝ 1935a, 98—a miller in N. in October 1622). Widmoser's date, 1563, is likely a misprint.

Local sources quoted in VM (also by WOLNY 1850, 72) fur-



nish ample verification of the Hutterite settlement. The brethren are referred to as "the local German community," "brethren of the Anabaptist house," "the Baptists of Nuslau," or simply "the Hutterite brethren" (all in Czech).

The names of the following managers (Haushalter) are preserved in the local sources: Toman Padirg (1587), Balcar Klein (1589), Hans Pumschumr (1590), Jakub (1591), Linhart (1595), Hans Schauer (1600), Hans Sauchomer (1602), Michl Ritter (1612).

Sales of Vineyards to the brethren are recorded in the years 1584, 1587, 1598, 1613. After their expulsion in 1622, their large house remained deserted until 1681. In 1602, they were given a plot of land for their second cemetery.

The town possessed a bathhouse. It is not certain whether its keepers "Balcar" (Balthasar ?) around 1550 and Georg in 1559 were Anabaptists (VM, *ibid.*, 358).

The testimony of Michael Burkard who spent four years (1589-1593) in N., provides interesting sidelights on the life in a Hutterite colony. The parish church was Lutheran. There was no congregation of the Unity in the town (as WKT, *ibid.*, assumed); only a few Czech Brethren lived there (cf. HRUBÝ 1935a, 44).

e. Art. "Nusslau," ML & ME.

*Oleckowitz, Olkowitz*—see *Alexowitz*

\*\*104. *Olkowitz, Gross* (Velké Oleksovice, Olexovice)

b. A town NE from Znaim (Znojmo), not to be confused with *Alexowitz* (*Oleckowitz, Olkowitz*) near Eibenschitz (Ivančice). It belonged to the domain of *Lechwitz* (*Lechovice*) (HM, 106).

c. \*WKT, B IV, 240 ♦ VM, Znojemský okres, 34 & 415. Art. "Olkowitz, Gross" (Dedic) in ML III.

d. A wrong identification. The sources quoted by WTK deal with *Alexowitz* (*Alexovice*). LANDSFELD 1964, 173 mentions excavations of Hutterite pottery at Oleksovice. Unfortunately, he does not identify the place on his map.

e. Cf. *Alexowitz*. The art. "Olkowitz, Gross" in ML III, 299f. (by Dedic) is a mistake and has been eliminated in ME.

105. *Olmütz* (Olomouc): a small Czech minority

a. *Ollmitz, Olomuntz* (F), *Olmütz* (C)

b. The capital of the margraviate of Moravia (till 1636), the seat of the bishops. In 1527, there were 647 burghers in the city proper and 585 in the suburbs. Only 30 (out of 649) and 43 (out of 585) had Czech names (Hrubý in CCH 1935, 248, n. 2).

c. \*B, 66 & 277; ZGL 232; WKT, O I, 288 (execution in 1528).

d. Some Hutterite chronicles (B, 66) record the execution of (one or more ?) Anabaptists in O. in 1528. This is quite possible in view of Ferdinand's strict orders to the four royal cities in April 1528. The list of martyrs (up to 1541) lists four executions in O. The second list in B, 311 records only three persons burned to death at O. On April 17, 1538 three Anabaptists were burned in O.: "one was a tinsmith, the other a maltster and the third a renegade monk" (DEDIC 1931, 155 & LOSERTH 1894, 151).

Other references to O. in ZGL deal with the sessions and decisions of the Moravian diet (Landtag). It is highly probable that there were secret Anabaptists in O. from time to time.

e. Art. "Olmütz," ML & ME.



*Osterlitz*—see Austerlitz

*Ostra*—see Ungarisch Ostra

*Paraditz*—see Boretitz

*Passwitz*—a misprint for Tasswitz (in the art. "Swiss Brethren," ML IV, 133 & ME IV, 671)

106. *Pausram* (Pouzďřany): a German town

a. Pausram (F), Pausdran (C), Pausramb, Bauserem, Bauserum, Puzrams, Pansterem

b. N. from Nikolsburg (Mikulov), W of Auspitz (Hustopeč)

c. B / ZGL (1538-1622); TQ I: 527, n. 3 (1582), 698 (1597), 768f. (1603); TQ Hesse, 496 & 503 (1587); WKT, B II, 113; VM, Pohorelský okres, 171 ff.; HM, 248f.; FN, 67 (1573-1586); LOS-ERTH 1894, 208 (1614).

d. The town and estate of P. belonged to the Liechtensteins from 1384 till 1556: Wolf Krístof (1525-1553); Georg Hartman of Liechtenstein sold it to Ambrož of Ottersdorf in 1556. Both he and his son Jan died at a young age (guardians for Jan: Jan of Kounice at Austerlitz and Zikmund Heldt of Kement). In 1575, the estate was passed on, by the emperor, to Friedrich of Žerotín and joined to the domain of Gross Seelowitz (Židlochovice). In 1616, Jan Diviš of Žerotín ceded the estate of P. to his wife Ann. In 1617 it passed into the hands of Kašpar Melichar of Žerotín. He sold it to Cardinal Dietrichstein in 1630.

In the second half of the sixteenth century, the parish church became Lutheran (till 1622). There were two or three groups of Anabaptists in P.

i. *Philippites*: a small group seems to have survived the persecutions of 1535f. (Friedmann, MQR 1964: 331). Whether they merged with the Hutterites or the Swiss Brethren is not certain. One of them opened his house to the Hutterites to begin their colony in P. (ZGL, 185).

ii. *A Hutterite colony*: 1538-1622 (interrupted by the persecution in 1547ff.). Local sources record large holdings (two houses, many fields and gardens, houses for different crafts, etc.). Cf. WOLNY 1850, 72. Their bathhouse was frequented regularly by Friedrich of Žerotín.

iii. *Swiss Brethren*: In the 1540's, they were led by Hans Beck, released from jail in Passau (cf. art. "Beck, Hans," ME I, 258). Around 1550, both the Hutterites and the Swiss Brethren in P. were visited by three Brethren from Thessalonica. Cf. art. "Thessalonica," ME IV, 708f. & FRIEDMANN 1955, 60ff.

The presence of the Swiss Brethren in P. in later years is attested to in the "Register of Communicants" of the local Lutheran parish for the years 1616-1622. Among the communicants on October 23, 1616, there was "Abraham Wacker, welcher bisher dem Schweitzer-Brüderischen Irthum anhängig gewesen, aber auf treuen Unterricht . . . denselben [Irthum] renuncirt und zur wahren Lutherischen und Augsburgischen Confession sich begeben hat" (VM, *ibid.*, 185, n. 4).

iv. *Italian Anabaptists*: Some time in the late 1550's, Giulio Gherlandi (also known as Julius Klemprer) and others joined

the Hutterite colony in P. Early in March 1559, he and two other Italians left for Italy to spread the teachings of the Hutterite church. He managed to escape from prison in Italy and was back at P. at Christmas 1560. He left again for Italy soon afterwards and was arrested for the second time in October 1560. He was executed by drowning in Venice in late October 1562. Cf. COMBA 1897, 584ff.; DeWIND 1954, 166ff.; CORDA 1962, 376ff. and art. "Gherlandi," ME II, 513ff.; B, 239ff.; ZGL, 410ff.

e. Art. "Pausram" (Hutterites only), ML & ME.

107. *Pawlowitz, Gross* (Pavlovice, Velké)

a. Pawlowitz (C), Paul(l)ewitz, Panowitz (WOLNY 1850, 92)

b. SE of Auspitz (Hustopec), NW from Göding (Hodonín)

c. \*B, 164 / ZGL, 258.316 (1545-1547); VM, Hustopečský okres, 130.

d. A Hutterite colony 1545-1547. It was likely not reestablished after the persecution of 1547ff. P. belonged to the domain of Göding (lords of Lipé).

e. Art. "Paul(l)ewitz," ML & ME.

*Pellertitz*—see Polehraditz

*Pellowitz*—see Bellowitz

108. *Pergen* (Perná): a German village

a. Bergen

b. N of Nikolsburg (Mikulov) on the domain of Nikolsburg

c. B / ZGL (1527/1528, 1552, 1557-1591): TQ I, 478 (1576); WKT, B II, 61; FN, 15 (1591: Jörg Wenger's letter to his wife in P.).

d. The early Anabaptist refugees began to settle in P. probably already in 1526. In the fall of 1527, after Hubmaier's arrest, a disputation took place here between the "Schwertler" (Hans Spittelman) and "Stäbler" (Jakob Widemann and Philipp Jäger) (ZGL, 52). No disputation between Hubmaier and Hut had taken place here prior to that.

The exodus of the "Stäbler" to Austerlitz in the spring of 1528 included some from P. (ZGL, 87). The parish church in P. was likely in the hands of the "Schwertler" from 1527 till 1535/1536 (B, 152, n. 1 & ME III, 884; cf. Nikolsburg). Subsequently, it became Lutheran and in 1582 it was reconsecrated by the Bishop of Olmütz (KROES I, 631f.).

The presence of the non-resistant Swiss Brethren in the subsequent years cannot be proved by the known sources. Dedic (ME IV, 232) refers to their expulsion from P. in 1591.

The Hutterites established their colony in P. in 1557. After vain attempts to convert them to Catholicism in the 1550's, Sigismund of Dietrichstein expelled them in 1591. The chronicles record the death of Mathes Legeder, a Hutterite preacher, at P. in 1552. He was probably visiting individual brethren in the village. Dedic assumed the existence of a Hutterite household in P. at that time (1552), in fact from the 1530's. However, such claim is difficult to reconcile with the list of the colonies in 1547 (ZGL, 316) which does not include P., and with the clear statement that the colony was established in 1557 (B, 208 / ZGL, 368).

e. Art. "Pergen" (Dedic) and "Legeder," ML & ME.

*Pil(l)owitz*—see Bilowitz

*Pirnbaum*—see Birnbaum

*Pirnitz*—see Birtnitz

*Pissentz*—see Bisenz

109. *Platsch* (Plaveč)

a. Platsch, Plawecz ( F & C )

b. Town and center of domain, N from Znaim (Znojmo)

c. \*HRUBÝ 1935a, 197: According to the tax registers, there was one Hutterite colony on the estate of P. in 1589. Unfortunately, Hrubý did not specify the name of the community. We were unable to identify it.

d. Cf. Aspernitz and Teikowitz.

110. *Plumlůvky* (no German name known)

b. An abandoned village from before 1500 till before 1551, immediately S of Kobelitz (Kobylí), E from Auspitz (Hustopeč). In the late seventeenth century, it became part of the village Kobelitz (N 84, No. 28).

c. \*VM, Hodonský okres, 96: When the estate of Göding (Hodonín) was sold to and registered under the name of Catherine Pálffy in 1609, it included "the village P., . . . with a manorial house (dům panský) which is occupied by Anabaptists . . .".

d. It is most probable that the settlement in P. was a branch of the Hutterite colony in Kobelitz. It is not known for how long it existed before and after 1609.

e. Cf. Kobelitz.

111. *Podax* ( ? )

b. Unable to identify.

c. \*ZGL, 777f. (not in B): In August 1621, a search for the Hutterites' hidden money took place in Kostel (Podivín), Neumühl (Nové mlýny) and Podax. The chronicles refer to the vineyard at P. but also to the peasants (farmers) of P. The Hutterites must have held at least a vineyard in P. We were unable to identify the locality.

*Podespitz*—see Butschowitz

112. *Pohrlitz* (Pohořelice): German minority

a. Pohorlitz (C), Pocherlitz, Boherlitz, Borlitz, Paulitz [should it be identified with Pawlowitz?], modern Pohorschelitz.

b. SW from Gross Seelowitz (Židlochovice)

c. B / ZGL (1581-1622); TQ Hesse, 500f. (1587, "Paulitz"), 510 (1597); WKT, B II,233; VM, Pohořelský okres, 11, 23, 28ff. 68ff.; HM, 237f.

d. The town belonged to the family of Pernstein from 1514 to 1567 when it was sold to Jaroš of Zástřizel. In 1569, it passed into the hands of Friedrich of Žerotín (his wife Magdalene was the daughter of Jaroš); after his death in 1598, to Jan Diviš of Žerotín (as part of the estate of Gross Seelowitz), and in 1616, to Adam of Valdštejn, a strong Catholic.

The parish church became Lutheran in the second half of the sixteenth century. Services must have been held in both German and Czech. In 1581, the town council of P., acting with the approval of Fridrich of Žerotín, sent a letter to the Czech Brethren in Austerlitz (Slavkov) requesting the services of a minister of the

Unity "in the Moravian [Czech] and German languages" for the parish church in P. The Brethren agreed to send both a German and a Czech minister from Eibenschitz (Ivančice) for Sunday services and pastoral emergencies and were prepared to provide a resident pastor if the people in P. "showed perseverance and genuine interest." A similar attempt had been made earlier, "under Brother Štefan" (bishop in Eibenschitz from 1571 till 1577) but was obviously discontinued. In 1581, the German minister Sebastian Biaereus and the Czech Jan Felín conducted the services in P. regularly. How long the arrangement lasted is not known. There was no local congregation of the Unity in P. (VM, *ibid.*, 68, based on AUF XIII, fol. 103a; HREJSA B, 69).

In 1591, Georg Forster, a native of Znaim, was ordained in Wittenberg for ministry in P. (DEDIC 1939, 36).

The local Lutheran minister must have died in 1581 for in that year, Friedrich of Žerotín received a letter of complaint from the Lutheran minister in nearby Malspitz (Malšovice) about the widow of the minister in P., who wished to join the Anabaptists and leave her children. The noteworthy reply of Friedrich, a great champion of religious liberty, is reprinted in HRUBÝ 1935a, 38f.

Still in the same year, the Hutterites established a colony in P. (B, 277 / ZGL, 526). The local sources confirm that in 1581 they bought from a local Czech citizen a house with fields, meadows, gardens and vineyards. In the following years, they bought additional properties (details in WOLNY 1850, 72 and VM, *ibid.*, 69). They left in 1622. There was also an old Jewish synagogue in P.

e. Art. "Pohrlitz," ML & ME (with several mistakes).

113. *Polehraditz* (Polehradice, modern Boleradice)

a. Polehradice (C), Boleradice, Pellertitz, Pellerditz, Bellerditz

b. NE of Auspitz (Hustopeč), SW of Klobouky

c. B / ZGL (1559-1621); WKT, B IV, 66; VM, Kloboucký okres, 119ff., HM, 269.

d. The town belonged to the family of Víckov from 1530 until 1622 when the property of Jan Adam of Víckov was confiscated and passed on to the Jesuits in Brunn.

The Hutterites established a colony here in 1559 after they were driven out of Klein-Niemtschitz (near Auspitz). The same lord who gave them permission to settle here, Závís Prusinovský of Víckov, expelled them in 1563 for unknown reasons. They returned probably in 1581 (after expulsion from Wostitz, cf. ZGL, 522 & 642) and maintained a colony, through many sufferings and losses, until February 1621.

e. Art. "Pellertitz," ML & ME.

114. *Pollau* (Polany, modern Pavlov)

a. Polau, Bolau, Polaw

b. A village NE from Nikolsburg (Mikulov), on the slope of the Pollau Hills (cf. Mayberg)

c. \*B, 152, n. & 153 / ZGL, 242 (1543); TQ III, 265 (1543); TQ I, 485 (1574-1577, not Anabaptist?).

d. The village on the domain of Nikolsburg was probably a refuge for Anabaptists of different persuasions from the late 1530's until



the first Moravian persecution in 1535/1536 (no sources). Subsequently, there was a congregation of the Swiss Brethren in P. One of their preachers was Hans Klöpfer (ca. 1540-1543) who in 1543 joined the Hutterites, with four other Brethren. The claim of Dedic ML/ME) that the whole congregation later joined the Hutterites cannot be substantiated from the sources.

On the basis of local sources, Dedic (ML/ME) established evidence for the existence of a Hutterite colony in P. from not later than 1574 until ca. 1590 when the brethren were driven out by the Dietrichsteins. There is no mention of it in the chronicles. TQ I, 485 would suggest the presence of some Anabaptist group in P. in 1574.

e. Art. "Pol(l)au" (Dedic), ML & ME.

\*115. *Popelin* (Popelín)

- b. SW from Iglau (Jihlava), near the border of Bohemia.
- c. \*WKT, B III, 121: refers to "heretics" in P. (listed as Anabaptists in the register) without any details except that as late as 1651, the last 22 non-Catholics were converted here by a Jesuit.
- d. One might discard this reference for lack of evidence if it were not for the fact that the nearby city of Neuhaus (Jindřichův Hradec) in Bohemia was an important center of many "heresies," including Anabaptism.

116. *Poppitz* (Popovice, Popice): German majority

- a. Boppitz
- b. SW of Auspitz (Hustopeč), NE of Tracht (Strachotín)
- c. B (1537-1599); ZGL (1537-1573); WKT, B II, 128; VM, Hus-topečský okres, 137ff.; HM, 250.
- d. Originally among the holdings of the nunnery "Himmelsrose" in Kanitz (Dolní Kounice), the village passed into the hands of the lords of Lomnice in 1537. In 1609, Catherine, daughter of Tas of Lomnice, sold it to her husband Zikmund of Tiefenbach who in turn sold it to Count Jakub of Thurn in 1618.
  - i. *A Hutterite colony*: 1537-1547. During the persecutions, the brethren were hiding in caves and holes (ZGL, 330). A house was bought and a settlement reestablished in 1573. It existed still in 1599 (B, 330) but is not mentioned afterwards.
  - ii. A congregation of the *Pilgramites* (Marbeck circle) existed in P. in 1553. Their minister, "Peter Fruewirt [Feuerwirt?] vmb den Stein vnd zu Boppitz" (elsewhere in the letter: Poppitz) signed a letter to Pilgram Marpeck at Eibenschitz, on March 19, 1553 (KUNSTBUCH, fol. 170a; cf. FAST 1956, 233). Since Znaim (Znojmo) and Jämnitz (Jemnice) were included among the seven Pilgramite congregations in Moravia, P. might be identified with another village bearing the same name, Poppitz (Popovice, Popice, SW of Znaim). In the area there were nine mills ("Neunmühlen"; VM, Znojenský okres, 436ff.). Mills were among the favourite places where Anabaptists used to seek shelter.

The other congregation under the pastor, "um den Stein", is difficult to identify. It refers probably to some small settlement in the hills and rocks. Both villages bearing the name P. were located on the slopes of hills. However, the expressed



mention of the Hutterite brethren from Poppitz hiding in the Pollau hills around Mayberg ("Stainklüfften"; ZGL, 330) in the year 1550 and following, might suggest that the Pilgramite congregation (1553) was located in P. near Auspitz and that some of them were staying in the Pollau hills, perhaps in the vicinity of the castle Maidstein ("um den Stein"). Cf. also the mention of a congregation of Swiss Brethren in P. around 1550 (visit of the brethren from Thessalonica), FRIEDMANN 1955a, 62f.

- iii. ERHARD 1589, fol. 60b refers to "Sabbather Brüder und Tauffer, Obrister zu Popitz, . . . seines Handwercks ein Schuchmacher." Were there also Sabbatarians in P., or was Erhard misinformed?

e. Art. "Popitz," ML & ME (Hutterites only). Cf. Mayberg.

\*117. *Posoritz* (Pozorice)

- a. Pusoritz (F), Posoritz (C), modern Posorschitz
- b. NW from Austerlitz (Slavkov) (M)
- c. \*Listed only by KK, with no references to sources or dates. Unless sources are discovered, the reference appears to be most doubtful. The parish church was Lutheran around 1560 (DEDIC 1939,36). VM, Slavkovský okres, 352ff. makes no mention of Anabaptists.

*Pos(t)lawitz*—see Bohuslawitz

*Poyanowitz*—see Bojanowitz

\*\*118. *Pozlowic* (Bohuslavice)

- b. "District Mähr. (Ung.) Hradisch, domain Luhačovice."
- c. \*WOLNY 1850, 86, n. 1 locates in P. a Hutterite settlement in 1544, although the text records "P. near Gaya."
- d. It is a mistaken identification of "Postlawitz" with the village Bohuslavice, NE from Ung. Hradisch (Uherské Hradiště). The Hutterite sources refer to the village B. which is located N of Gaya (Kyjov). Cf. ZGL, 249, n. 4.
- e. Cf. Bohuslawitz.

\*119. *Prahlitz* (Pravlov): a German village

- a. Preles (F & C), Präles, Braless, Prälitz
- b. SE of Kanitz (Dolní Kounice)
- c. \*B, 214 / ZGL, 408: used only to identify the location of the Hutterite colony in Klein Niemtschitz (our No. 100). TQ I, 607 (1586).
- d. There was no Hutterite colony here. ZGL, 408, n. 2 refers to Klein Niemtschitz, not to P. The Brethren probably cultivated some land in P.  
TQ I, 607 seems to imply a group of the Swiss Brethren in P. itself (so interpreted by KUHN II, 317), around 1586. The reference is not too clear. The person mentioned (Dorothea Bengel) might have been with the Hutterites in Klein Niemtschitz while in Moravia. The parish church became Lutheran not later than 1561 (DEDIC 1939, 36).

e. Art. "Pralitz," ML & ME.

*Praitlespron*—see Bratelsbrunn

120. *Pribitz* (Přibice)

- a. Pribitz (C), Prybitz, Brybitz, Prübitz, Briwiz, Priwiz, Przibitz, Prewitz, Bridweintz (?)
- b. S from Gross Seelowitz (Židlochovice)
- c. B / ZGL (1565-1622); TQ I: altogether eleven references to P. (1576-1617); TQ Hesse, 515 (1600); WKT, B II, 236; VM, Židlochovický okres, 214-224; HM, 241; FN, 63 (1577), 128 (1607); WOLNY 1850, 72; ERHARD 1589, fol. 8b; FISCHER 1607b, 109; LOSERTH 1894, 261.
- d. The village (with 57 houses at the beginning of the seventeenth century) belonged to the domain of Gross Seelowitz (Židlochovice). The parish church was Utraquist and there was probably also a small congregation of the Czech Brethren in P.  
There was a flourishing Hutterite colony here from 1565 till 1622 (details in the art. "Pribitz," ML & ME). The brethren here excelled especially in medicine (Physician Tengler in 1583; HRUBÝ 1935a, 25), cutlery and clock-making. They made clocks in Mödritz (1572), Freiberg (1609) and even for Cardinal Dietrichstein and for Archduke Maximilian in 1613 (HRUBÝ 1935a, 32f.).  
From 1619 to 1622 the brethren suffered greatly from the invading troops. The devastated properties retained the "toufar" designation in local usage until the twentieth century.
- e. Art. "Pribitz," ML & ME. Cf. also Freiberg & Mödritz.

121. *Prittlach* (Příkluky, Přitluky): a German majority

- a. Przikluk (F), modern Priluk
- b. SE from Auspitz (Hustopeč), E of Neumühl (Nové Mlýny)
- c. \*VM, Hustopečský okres, 150: Near the place of an abandoned village Mašovice (N, 42, No. 135), immediately S of Prittlach, there stood, during the sixteenth century, a mill "Rohrmühle." It belonged to the domain of Eisgrub (Lednice). The ponds "Bannwasser" and "Blansee" under the mill were rented to the Hutterite brethren from Kobelitz (Kobyly) towards the end of the sixteenth century.
- d. It is somewhat surprising that the ponds were rented by the Hutterites from far Kobelitz and not by those from near Neumühl. From the source quoted by VM it is not clear whether the brethren also rented the mill.

*Probstdorf*—see Bojanowitz, Unter

122. *Prossnitz* (Prostějov)

- a. Prosnitz (F&C), Brosnitz
- b. SW from Olmütz (Olomouc)
- c. \*TQ I, 796: the letter of a Hutterite, Michel Keul of Neumühl (Nové Mlýny), in 1607, contains a postscript "now living at P." No other known sources mention P.
- d. There was an important congregation of the Czech Brethren in P. from 1494 till the 1620's.

123. *Pruschanek* (Prušanky)

- a. Pru(t)schän, Prussan
- b. W from Göding (Hodonín), S of Tscheikowitz (Čejkovice)
- c. B / ZGL (1566-1621); WKT, B II, 197; WOLNY 1850, 71; VM, Hodonský okres, 161 & 227ff.; HM, 264.

- d. Hutterite colony from 1566 till 1605 when it was destroyed; rebuilt in 1609 and destroyed again in 1619 and 1621. Several persons were kidnapped into Turkish captivity.

The village was originally called Prusy and remained deserted, after the Hungarian wars, from 1481 till at least 1540 (N, 85, No. 32). It was rebuilt on a smaller scale and therefore named "Prušanky" (i.e., Little Prusy). It belonged to the estate of Tscheikowitz from 1536 on.

- e. Art. "Pruschaneck," ML & ME.

*Pudespitz*—see Butschowitz

124. *Pulgram* (Pulgarov, modern Bulhary) : a German village

- a. Pulgern, Pulgrum

- b. NE from Nikolsburg (Mikulov), S of Neumühl (Nové Mlýny)

- c. B / ZGL (1538-1591); WKT, B II, 94; HM, 250; MAIS 1964, 10ff.

- d. The village belonged to the domain of Nikolsburg. In 1582, the church, until then Lutheran, was reconsecrated by the bishop of Olmütz. The first Catholic service was held in 1579 (LOSERTH 1894, 187).

There was originally a large Philippite household (from 1536 ? cf. FRIEDMANN 1958, 275f.). In 1538, the Philippites joined the Hutterite fellowship. Their many buildings formed the basis of a colony which seems to have survived the persecutions in 1547ff. and served as an asylum for the sick (ZGL, 334). In 1551, the household was robbed and the people driven out by a band of thieves.

The only subsequent mention of P. in the Hutterite chronicles dates to 1591 when the brethren were expelled by Sigismund of Dietrichstein from his estate farm at P. which they had rented "for more than thirty years" (ZGL, 559).

Dedic (ML / ME) assumes a continued existence of a colony (in addition to the staff at the Meierhof) through the second half of the sixteenth century until 1591. However, the chronicles make no mention of a household (Haushabe) after 1551, nor do they refer to an expulsion from one in 1591.

- e. Art. "Pulgram," ML & ME.

125. *Pürschitz* (Prstice)

- a. Brschitz (C), Prschitz, Pirschitz

- b. E of Eibenschitz (Ivančice)

- c. \*HREJSA VI, 97 claims that around 1570 Anabaptists lived in P. HRUBÝ 1935a, 27 refers to Anabaptists (Hutterites) at P. in 1611.

- d. P. was the center of the estate bearing the same name. It belonged to Albrecht of Boskovice and Černá Hora from 1563 till 1571; to his brother Jan Sembera till 1574 and from then till 1622 to the counts of Thurn (Franz and his son, Heinrich Matthias). Since all of these maintained friendly relations with the Hutterites, it is probable that some brethren found employment in P. There was no household here.

- e. Art. "Pürschitz, ML & ME

*Puslawitz*—see Bohuslawitz

126. *Qualitz(en)* (Chvaletín)
- a. Qwalitzen, Kwalitzen, Chwalitz, Chvalice
  - b. Immediately E of Zlabings (Slavonice) and N of Zlabaten (Slavětín), S from Datschitz (Dačice)
  - c. \*VM, Slavonický okres, 143: In 1570, Zachariáš of Hradec, then governor of Moravia, wrote to the town council in Zlabings to provide him with official estimates of the properties held by the Anabaptists resident in Q., a village on his estates, and to instruct them about the tax imposed by the Moravian diet in that year. (Cf. HRUBÝ 1935a, 52 re Anabaptist taxation in 1570.)
  - d. The reference is based on a primary source which cannot be questioned. The Hutterites had no settlements in the westernmost part of Moravia. The group belonged most likely to Swiss Brethren.
127. *Rakschitz* (Rakšice)
- a. Räckschitz
  - b. A village on the SE outskirts of Mähr. Kromau (Mor. Krumlov)
  - c. \*B, 245 / ZGL, 250, 316 (1545-1547)
  - d. A Hutterite colony 1545-1547, probably not renewed after the persecution.
  - e. Art. "Rackschitz," ML & ME. Cf. also Kromau, Mährisch.
128. *Rakwitz* (Rakvice): a German Minority
- a. Räckowitz, Rakowitz, Räckhwitz
  - b. N from Eisgrub (Lednice), E of Prittlach (Přitluky),
  - c. \*B, 149, 344 / ZGL, 233, 316, 636 (1540-1547; 1605); VM, Hus-topečský okres, 156f.; MAIS 1964, 20(1588).
  - d. A Hutterite colony 1540-1547. The violent death of a brother in R. in 1605 can hardly be regarded as a sufficient proof of a colony at that time. In the second half of the sixteenth century, the village was predominantly Lutheran.
  - e. Art. "Rakowitz," ML & ME.
129. *Rampersdorf* (Lanštorf, modern Ladná)
- a. Rämpersdorf, Rambersdorf
  - b. N of Lundenburg (Břeclav), on the domain of L.
  - c. B / ZGL (1545, 1576-1621); TQ I, 701 (1597); HM, 257f. No mention of Anabaptists in VM, Břeclavský okres, 212ff.
  - d. According to B, 268, n. 2, the Hutterites in R. lived in the mill and meierhof. Nowhere do the chronicles mention the establishment of a colony as such. They do, however, report the death of deacons here in 1576 and 1609. The lists of colonies in 1547 and 1622 do not include R. It is listed as a household by K, KK and HRUBÝ. Under the protection of the lords of Žerotín, the Hutterites lived in R. probably from 1543 till 1621.
  - e. Art. "Rampersdorf," ML & ME. Cf. also Lundenburg.
130. *Raschowitz* (Rašovice)
- b. SE from Austerlitz (Slavkov), immediately E of Herspitz (Heršpice)
  - c. \*VM, Slavkovský okres, 384: According to the register of properties, a certain "Pavel Křtěný" [Paul of the Baptized] owned fields here in 1597.
  - d. The Czech term "bratři křtění" was used normally to designate the Hutterites (VM, *ibid.*, 134). There was a Hutterite colony in the neighbouring village of Herspitz from 1561-1622. However, indi-

vidual Hutterites did not own property unless they had left the brotherhood. Such might have been the case of Paul. Alternately, he might have been one of the Pilgramite (Cornelian) group from Austerlitz. They have bought and sold properties there from 1597 onward.

\*131. *Rohatetz* (Rohatec)

a. Rohaitz, Rohätz, Rohacz, Rohatetz (C)

b. NE of Göding (Hodonín)

c. B / ZGL: 1548 & 1605

d. It is very doubtful that there ever was an Anabaptist settlement in R. The Hutterite chronicles merely refer to a hiding place in the woods near R. during the persecution in 1548. In 1605, R. is mentioned in the description of military manoeuvres. There are no known sources to support the listing of R. as a Hutterite colony by ML & ME. No listing by K.

e. Art. "Rohatetz," ML & ME.

132. *Rohrbach* (Hrušovany)

a. Rorbach, Rohrbach (F)

b. Immediately W of Gross Seelowitz (Židlochovice)

c. \*ZGL, 165: During the persecution of 1536, the Hutterite brethren were able to gather in R. and in Kostel.

d. There is no other reference to R. We do not know for how long the Hutterites stayed in R. which was part of the domain of Gross Seelowitz. There was no household here by 1547. The place is listed by K but not by ML/ME.

*Rohrmühle*—see Prittlich

*Ropitz*—see Rossitz

133. *Rossitz* (Rosice)

a. Rositze (F), Rositz (C), Rosstitz

b. N from Eibenschitz (Ivančice), W from Brünn; a southern suburb of R. was called Pehemdorf (Pendorf, Pendrov)

c. B / ZGL (1528-1533); TQ II, 238 (1530); WKT, B II, 5; HM, 343; VM, Ivančický okres, 264-300.

d. The town and estate belonged, since 1522, to Bohunka of Pernstein (d. 1549), the wife of Dobeš Černožský of Boskovice at Rosice (cf. TQ II, 238). In 1549 it was sold to the lords of Lipé (Vilém and Pertolt), in 1562 to Jan of Žerotín. After his death in 1583, Karel of Žerotín resided at R. before moving to Prerau (Přerov). The estate was sold to Albrecht of Waldstein (Wallenstein) in 1628.

The Anabaptists under the leadership of Gabriel Ascherham (Gabrielites) and Philip Plener (Philippites) began to settle here in 1528 (B, 69 / ZGL, 85f.). The Philippites left for Auspitz in 1529. The Gabrielites remained until the persecution in 1535/1536.

The assertion of B (69, n. 1), Crous (ML) and Friedmann (ME) that the Hutterites had a colony here from ca. 1537—1622 cannot be substantiated by the printed Hutterite sources. The listing by K is only for the period prior to 1535.

The Czech Brethren did not have a congregation (with a resident minister) here until the second half of the sixteenth century and up to the late 1620s'. The parish church was Utraquist and later Lutheran.



e. Art. "Rossitz," ML & ME.

*Rubau*—a misprint in ML IV, 133 & ME IV, 671; correctly *Urbau*.

*Rupschitz*—see *Hrubschitz*

134. *Saitz* (Zaječí) : a German village

a. *Saitz* (F), *Soitz* (C), *Seutz*, *Seytz*, *Soytz*

b. SE from *Auspitz* (*Hustopec*), N of *Prittlach*

c. B / ZGL (1540/1541-1550); TQ I, 666 & 680 (1590-1600); WKT, B II, 194; VM, *Hustopečský okres*, 198ff.; HM, 267.

d. The Hutterites bought a house here in 1540/1541 and a lot in 1543 on which they built another house. The household existed in 1547. In 1550 Wolfgang Sailer (*Tischler*) died here. The sources in TQ I deal with a family which left the Hutterites and lived as citizens in S. The sources published by MAIS 1964, 12f. show that the Hutterites from *Neumühl* rented and purchased vineyards at S. in 1609ff.

The district of the village belonged in part to the domain of Gross *Pawlowitz* and with it to the domain of *Göding*. Cf. the reference to Count *Julius* of *Salm* and *Neuburg*, in TQ I, 666. The other part of the village belonged to the *Liechtensteins*. In 1553 *Křištof* of L. sold his part of S. together with *Kostel* to *Václav* of *Ludanice*. His sons sold it, in 1559, to *Jan* of *Žerotín*. Thus it was joined with the domain of *Lundenburg* until 1638. The parish church was Lutheran until about 1610.

135. *Schabschitz* (Žabčice)

a. *Schabschitz* (M), *Schäbschitz*

b. SW of Gross *Seelowitz* (*Židlochovice*), W of *Nuslau*

c.\*ZGL, 727: two Hutterite brothers were shot at the estate farm in S. in 1620. The meierhof belonged to the domain of Gross *Seelowitz*. No mention of Anabaptists in VM, *Židlochovský okres*, 349ff.

136. *Schadowitz* (Žadovice, Žádovice)

a. *Zadowitz* (C), *Schädewitz*, *Schaidowitz*, *Schaidawitz*, *Schadewitz*, *Ziadowitz*.

b. E of *Gaya* (*Kyjov*)

c. B / ZGL (1553-1622); TQ I, 672 (*Schaikwitz*, corrected on p. 1111, n. 5) and 1111f. (1593); TQ *Hesse*, 515 (1597); *LOSERTH* 1894 176 (1575) & 314 (1582); WKT, O II, 182; HM, 408; L.

d. A Hutterite colony established in 1553 while *Zikmund Praksický* of *Zástržel* was the owner of the estate. From 1557-1590, the village belonged to the family *Janauer* of *Strachnov*. Local sources as well as excavations by *Landsfeld* have confirmed the presence of a colony.

e. Art. "Schädowitz," ML & ME (Supplement).

137. *Schakwitz* (Šakvice) : a German village

a. *Schackwitz*, *Schäckowitz*, *Schak(h)owitz*, *Scheckwütz*, *Tschakowitz*; (orig. Czech name, *Čicovice*; the village became German after the Hussite wars).

b. There are two villages bearing the same name:

i. S of *Auspitz* (*Hustopec*), E of *Tracht* (*Strachotín*), N of *Neumühl* (*Nové mlýny*)

ii. E from *Znaim* (*Znojmo*). In the sixteenth century there

was an abandoned village Čajkovice (Čejkovice), just N of Gross Olkowitz (Oleksovice). The present village Schakowitz (Čejkovice) was not founded till after 1711 and is located SE of G. Olkowitz, just W of Moskowitz (Mackovice) Cf. N 90, No. 34.

- Only K and R locate S. near Znaim, ignoring the clear statements of the chronicles which refer to a village near Auspitz (ZGL, 140) and Nikolsburg (ZGL, 229). All others have located S. near Auspitz. The excavations by Landsfeld confirm the site.
- c. B / ZGL (1533-1622?), with interruptions during persecutions; TQ I, 776 (1604) & 906 (1618); TQ IV, 495, n. 1 (1548); TQ V, 144, 146f. (1545); TQ Hesse, 314 (1546: "Schockemwig"?) & 506 (1597); WKT, B II, 130; VM, Hustopečský okres, 172-180; HM, 267; FN: 29 & 114 (1545), 123 (1539), 124 (1542ff.); HRUBÝ 1935a, 32 & 131 (1613); L. The reference by HREJSA V, 61 to Žakovice (modern Schakowitz, near Bistritz am Hostein, Bystrice pod Hostýnem) 1535 must be applied to Schakowitz (see ZGL, 146). LOSERTH 1894, 207 (1614) and 311 (1584); ERHARD 1589, fol. 8b, 35a, 49a.
- d. The sources referring to S. are easily confused with those which deal with Tscheikowitz, NW from Göding. Quite often the sources use the same spelling for both localities (Schäckowitz) and the differentiation between the two is most difficult if not impossible. The registers in W and ZGL are unreliable. However, the conclusion of HRUBÝ 1935a, 106 that the Hutterites resided in one place only, viz. Tscheikowitz (Schaikowitz), finds no support in the sources, not even for the years 1619-1622 to which he was referring. Similarly, the chronological differentiation by K between a colony in Schakowitz during the earlier times (up to 1547) and one in Tscheikowitz during the later period (after 1536 and up to 1622) is unjustified.
- The list of colonies existing in 1547 (W, 240 / ZGL, 316) contains both Schäckowitz [Schakwitz] and Scheickowitz [Tscheikowitz]. The chronicles state clearly that in 1582, the "large house in S." was purchased for the third time (B, 281 / ZGL, 527). The colony as such had probably been reestablished already in 1551 (ZGL, 340). The first settlement took place in 1533 (B, 104 / ZGL, 140) and the second in 1538-1540 (B, 141 & 149; ZGL, 184f. & 209). The colony in Tscheikowitz was not founded until 1545 (B, 164 / ZGL, 259). After the expulsion in 1558 (B, 209 / ZGL, 396) the brethren reestablished a colony in T. in 1566 (B, 248 / ZGL, 421). Even such a critical author as Kuhn confused the two places and refers to a "third settlement in Czeikowitz" in 1583 [sic!], instead of Schakwitz (KUHN II, 313).
- The greatest confusion prevails in the reports of the chronicles concerning military movements and war damages during 1619-1621. When the Hutterites left their last 24 households in October 1622, the list of these (B, 408 / ZGL, 756 n.) included only one S. However the same list as published by WOLF 1878, 110 includes both Schäckowitz and Ceikowitz. (C. replaces Teikowitz in the list printed by B, 408). The colony in S. seems to have existed still in October 1619 (B, 375 / ZGL, 714).
- To sum up: A Hutterite colony existed in Schakwitz (near Auspitz) 1533-1535, 1538-1547, 1551-1619 (1622?).

The village belonged (as part of the estate of G. Pawlowitz) to the domain of Göding from 1512 onward. In the second half of the sixteenth century the parish church became Lutheran.

e. Art. "Schäkowitz," ML & ME.

*Scheikowitz*—see Tscheikowitz

138. *Schenkhof* (Čeňkov ?)

b. A. meierhof near Tscheitsch (Čejč) and Kobelitz (Kobyli), NW from Göding. It is not certain whether it can be identified with "Čeňkov," a meierhof established by Čeněk of Lipé, 1559ff. (VM, Hodonský okres, 138ff. & 241).

c. \*B, 304 / ZGL, 556f. (1591)

d. The Hutterites rented a large estate farm for at least six years (1585-1591). In 1591, they were driven out by the owner, Hynek Slach of Hřivice. Cf. B, 304, n. 1.

e. Cf. Kobelitz, Terezín and Tscheitsch.

*Schermankowitz*—see Tschermakowitz

*Schlackaw*—see Austerlitz

*Schönhof*—see Nasselowitz

139. *Seelowitz, Gross* (Židlochovice)

a. Selowitz (F & C)

b. S from Brünn, NW from Auspitz

c. \*B, 254 / ZGL, 429: death of Remigius Hüge, Hutterite deacon in 1569; B, 282 (not in ZGL): "the Brethren left S. and established a household in Nuslau, 1583." In 1596, Claus Braidl and others were summoned to the castle in G.S. (ZGL, 575f.). All other references to G.S. concern the Žerotín family resident in G.S.

WKT, B, II, 209; LOSERTH 1894, 177 (1576); WOLNY 1850, 72; VM, Židlochovický okres, 35, 54, 188f.; HM, 237.

d. The domain of G.S. on which the Hutterites had eight colonies in 1589, seven in 1592 and six in 1619-1622 (HRUBÝ 1935a, 64f. 107) belonged to the family of Pernstein from 1508-1562 (Vilém ♦ 1515, son Vojtěch ♦ his brother Jan ♦ 1548, his son Vratislav). From 1562-1569, it was in the hands of Jan of Zástřizel and Jaroslav of Z.; from 1569-1598 owned by Friedrich of Žerotín, 1598-1616 by Jan Diviš of Žerotín. In 1616, the estate was sold to the Catholic leader, Adam of Waldstein (d. 1638). The castle in G.S. was built in 1592. The parish church was Lutheran. There was also a congregation of the Czech Brethren. The earliest reference to G.S. in the chronicles dates to 1569, the same year in which the domain passed into the hands of Friedrich of Žerotín. A colony might have been established here in that year, or earlier (WKT, *ibid.*: ca. 1560).

The record of a withdrawal from "Selowitz" [not G.S.!] in 1583 is ambiguous. It is found only in some chronicles and it might refer to Klein Seelowitz rather than to G.S. For in 1590-1593, the local register refers to a "Brüderhof" with several pieces of property in G.S. (WOLNY 1850, 72). There was a Hutterite barber-surgeon, Bendl Spengler, in G.S. in 1602 (VM, *ibid.*, 189) and a medical bill from 1601 is extant (VM, *ibid.*, 76). A Hutterite miller was in G.S. in 1622 (HRUBÝ 1935a, 98).

A colony in G.S. is listed by K (for the period 1550-before 1622)

but not by ML/ME which includes only Klein Seelowitz.

A colony existed in G.S., possibly from the 1560's, certainly in the 1590's and perhaps during the first two decades of the seventeenth century. If the "withdrawal" in 1583 concerns G.S., it might have been followed by a resettlement.

According to a recent discovery (reported in *Kostnické jiskry* Prague, December 7, 1966), the windows in the chapel of the Czech Brethren in G.S. were made by Anabaptists from Auspitz and Klein Niemtschitz.

- e. Art. "Selowitz," ML & ME (of little value). Cf. Birnbaum, Nuslau and Seelowitz, Klein.
140. *Seelowitz, Klein* (Zelovice, Želovice, sometimes called Malé Z.  
 b. A small village S of (and together with) Wolframitz (Olbramovice), SE from Mähr. Kromau.  
 c. B, 324 / ZGL, 591 (1597); WKT, B IV, 316; VM, Moravskokrumlovský okres, 278 & 357f.; HM, 125.  
 d. The village belonged to the estate of Bochtitz (Bohutice). The Hutterites bought a mill in K.S., probably in the 1550's or early 1560's when they reestablished their colonies in Bochtitz and Gobschitz. They were expelled and the mill confiscated by Jan Kusý of Mukoděl in 1597. It is not known whether the mill was restored to them when they returned to Bochtitz in 1598. Nor is it clear whether there was a small Hutterite settlement in K.S. in addition to the personnel in the mill. If so, the mention of a "withdrawal from S." in 1583 might concern K.S. rather than Gross Seelowitz. K.S. is listed as a colony by ML/ME but not by K.  
 e. Cf. Bochtitz, Gobschitz, Seelowitz, Gross and Wolframitz.
141. *Seletitz* (Želetice)  
 a. Selletitz  
 b. NE from Znaim (Znojmo), SE of Ober-Dannowitz (Horní Dunajovice); not to be confused with Želetice, a village S from Steinitz (Ždánice), E of Nasselowitz (Násedlovice).  
 c. \*B, 152, n. 1; VM, Znojemský okres, 34f.  
 d. According to Beck, there were Swiss Brethren in S. (in the 1540's?). VM mentions the presence of Anabaptists in S. without reference to sources. The parish church became Lutheran in 1560. The little town was the administrative center of the domain of Zerotitz.
- \*142. *Sirowin* (Syróvín)  
 a. Sirowitz (V)  
 b. E of Gaya (Kyjov)  
 c. \*Art. "Lochy" by K. Černožský (ML II, 681 & ME III, 383).  
 d. Reportedly, local tradition asserts that "lochy," the caves and holes in the hills, served as hiding places for Anabaptists.  
 e. Cf. Mayberg.
143. *Skalitz* (Skalice)  
 a. Gallitz, modern Golitz  
 b. NE from Znaim (Znojmo), between Steignitz (Trstěnice) and Hostertitz (Hostěradice). Not to be confused with: (1) Skalitz an der Zwittawa (Skalice) SW of Boskowitz, N from Brünn; (2) Skalitz (Skalica), E of Göding, in Slovakia.  
 The index in both W and ZGL confuses S. in Moravia and S. in



Slovakia. Only the following pages refer to S. in Moravia:

- c. \*B, 214 / ZGL, 409 (1563) & ZGL, 710 (1619; not in B); TQ I, 646 (1590); TQ Hesse, 496 (1587); HRUBÝ 1935a, 32 (1612); WKT, B IV, 233; VM, Moravskokrumlovský okres, 303f.; HM, 131.
- d. A Hutterite colony was established here in 1563. On August 1, 1619 it was plundered and burned down "for the third time." It must have been abandoned at that time. It did not exist in 1622 (so classified by K). The town was the center of a small domain which housed two colonies in 1589 but only one in 1592 and 1619 (HRUBÝ 1935a, 64f. & 107). The estate changed hands several times during the period of Anabaptist settlement in S.
- e. Art. "Gallitz" (Loserth), ML & ME, and "Skalitz" (E.H.B.) in ME only. Both articles confuse S. in Moravia and S. in Slovakia.

*Starlitz*—see Steurowitz

144. *Starnitz, Sturnitz* (Starnice, Sturnice)

- a. Stahnitz (W, ZGL)
- b. An abandoned village SW from Auspitz (Hustopeč) between Tracht and Schakwitz (N, 112, No. 240).
- c. \*B, 117, n. 1 / ZGL, 147f. The Hutterite chronicles mention S. during the persecution in 1535. The brethren camped here in the open after they had been expelled from Schakwitz and Auspitz. Cf. ZGL, 147, n. 1 and VM, Hustopečský okres, 172.
- d. Cf. art. "Schäkowitz," ML & ME.

*Starowitz*—see Steurowitz

145. *Steinitz* (Ždánice)

- a. Stainitz
- b. NW from Gaya (Kyjov); not to be confused with Ždánice (modern Schdanitz) near Bistritz ob Pernstein (Bystřice nad Pernštýnem, NW from Brunn (Brno)).
- c. \*ZGL (only references to Oldřich of Kounice, 1603-1616); VRBAS 1930, 170 & 191; VRBAS 1936, 11ff.; HM, 271f.; L.
- d. The town was the center of the domain of S. It belonged to Jan Zdánský of Zástřizel (1528-1558), then to Albrecht Černožský and Jan Šembera of Boskovice (1558-1566) and subsequently to the lords of Kounice (1566-1622; cf. Damborschitz). There was a strong congregation of the Czech Brethren in S. The Hutterite chronicles do not mention a settlement in S. However, the excavations by Landsfeld have confirmed the production of Hutterite ceramics in S. Local tradition has designated several properties as "toufar." The town bathhouse was rented by Anabaptists whose names are recorded: 1573, Honz; 1581, Benedikt Illebrant; 1587, Jakub Balek; 1596, Hans Kauffer; 1601, Kaspar; 1603, Hendrich Has; 1605, Jakob "the Miller"; 1613, Adam Paumer (VRBAS 1936, 13). As late as 1663, an Anabaptist couple from the "Ox Mill" (near Damborschitz) was baptized in the Catholic church in S. (VRBAS 1930, 191). There probably never was a regular Hutterite colony in S. However, individual craftsmen, especially potters lived here during most of the period of Hutterite settlement in nearby Damborschitz (1550-1622), or at least under the lords of Kounice (after 1566).
- e. Cf. Damborschitz.



146. *Steurowitz, Gross* (Starovice, Štarvice Velké): a German village (1622)
- a. Starewitz, Starowitz, Steierwicz, Starzowicz
  - b. There are two villages bearing the name S.:
    - i. Gross Steurowitz (Starovice), NW of Auspitz
    - ii. Klein Steurowitz (Starovičky), SE from Auspitz, W of Gross Pawlowitz.

The Hutterite sources refer to G.S. ("half a mile from Auspitz").
  - c. \*B, 97 ZGL, 96 (1531): After a division took place in Austerlitz in January 1531, a group led by Reublin and Zaunring obtained permission from the abbess of the Queen's Cloister in Old Brunn to settle at Auspitz and G.S.  
Reublin's letter (describing the exodus) to Marbeck refers to Starlitz (CORNELIUS II, 259; TQ VII, 301). It is identical with G.S. Similarly the reference by HREJSA V, 26 to Stránovice should read Starovice.
  - d. It is not known how long the Anabaptists stayed at G.S., certainly not later than up to their expulsion from Auspitz in 1535.
  - e. Cf. Auspitz.
147. *Stiegnitz* (Trstěnice, Křtěnice): German village
- a. Stignitz, Stigonitz, Stiganitz; with several Czech names: orig. Stih-nice, later Trstěnice, Trtěnice, Křtěnice
  - b. SW from Mähr. Kromau, E of Wischenau (Višňové)
  - c. B / ZGL (1560-1622); TQ I: 334 (1571), 665 (1602), 1106 (1578); TQ Hesse, 499-502, 505 (1587); WKT, B IV, 253; VM, Moravskokrumlovský okres, 220 ff.; HM, 129; HRUBÝ 1935a, 138 1619; L; FN, 109 (1587).  
ERHARD 1589, fol. 8b; FISCHER 1604, fol. G 3a; FISCHER 1607b, p.33, 95.
  - d. A Hutterite colony from 1560 (or earlier) till 1622. The village belonged to the family of Zástřizel until 1561 when it was sold to Anna of Biskupice. After 1580, it passed into the hands of Jan Zahrádecký of Zahrádky. Excavations by Landsfeld.
  - e. Art. "Stignitz," ML & ME.
148. *Strassnitz* (Strážnice)
- a. Strasznitz (F), Strasnitz (C), Straissnitz, Sträsnitz
  - b. NE from Göding, E of the river March (Morava)
  - c. \*B, 183. 341 / ZGL, 324. 632. 734 (1548, 1605, 1620); TQ Hesse, 499 (1587); VM, Strážnický okres, 114.
  - d. In 1548, the persecuted Hutterites were hiding in the woods near S. (and near Rohatetz), In 1605, three brethren were killed in S. In 1620, brethren fleeing from other households, found temporary refuge in S. There was an Anabaptist miller in S. in 1587. Local sources do not provide further information (VM). The fact that the estate of S. belonged, from 1486 on, to one branch of the Žerotín family would suggest that Anabaptists were not only tolerated but also hired for services. It is probable that there was a Hutterite colony here in the latter part of the sixteenth century and up to 1620. ZGL, 734 mentions S. along with other places where there were Hutterite settlements. Geiser in ML and K assume a colony. It is not included in the ML/ME list.  
There was an important congregation of the Czech Brethren in S. dating back to the end of the fifteenth century. It received

many donations and privileges from the local lords of Žerotín:  
(VM, *ibid.*, 265)

Jan I "the Rich" (1486-1500)

Bartoloměj (d. 1521)

Jan II (d. 1530)

Jan III (d. 1558)

Bernart Hanno (d. 1568)

Jan Jetřich I (d. 1599)

Jan Fridrich Jr. (d. 1617),

Jan Jetřich II (emigrated in 1625)

Kašpar Melichar (d. 1632).

e. Art. "Strassnitz" (Geiser) in ML only.

\*149. *Stri(e)lek* (Strílky)

a. Strilky (C)

b. E. from Austerlitz, SW from Zdounky; not to be confused with Strelitz (Střelice), NW from Znaim (see Jaispitz)

c. \*VM, Zdounský okres, 36 & 348.

d. According to a register of properties from 1667, there was in S. an abandoned meierhof or "sbor" (names for the chapel buildings of the Czech Brethren). The author of VM concludes that there were Anabaptists in S. prior to the Thirty Years' War and that they had a school here until 1622.

The source is ambiguous and might refer to a congregation of the Czech Brethren (cf. HREJSA B, 86).

*Sturnitz*—see Starnitz

150. *Swatoborschitz* (Svatoborice)

a. Swata Boritze (F), Swatoboritz (C)

b. SW of Gaya (Kyjov), on the domain of Milotitz

c. \*B, 342, n. 3: without reference to sources Beck claims that Anabaptists (Hutterites ?) lived here, presumably in the early seventeenth century.

d. ZGL, 633, n. 5, cites Beck's note but omits S. It is listed by ML/ME and KK but not by K.

e. Cf. Milotitz.

151. *Swetlau* (Světlov)

a. Swetlau (B), Zwietloff (ZGL), Swetlow (F)

b. Three possible locations:

i. Old S., a ruin of an old castle (already in the sixteenth century), N of Luhatschowitz (Luhákovice)

ii. Nový Světlov, a new castle, SE of Luhatschowitz

iii. A meierhof between Tscheitsch (Čejč) and Mutenitz, NW from Göding.

c. \*B, 342 / ZGL, 633: One Hutterite brother was killed here by soldiers in 1605 and three were taken captive, either here or at Welka. Cf. LOSERTH 1894, 206.

d. B, 342, n. 1, identifies S. with the meierhof and gives the name of the killed brother, Hans Gärntner, on the basis of other codices. In the absence of other sources, the context (references to Neudorf near Ung. Ostra, Welka and Wessely) would allow also for identification with the castle Nový Světlov where the brethren might have been employed. In 1584, S. had a common owner with Wessely (Jan Burián Tetour of Tetov) where there was a Hut-

terite colony. Cf. Wessely. S. is listed by ML/ME but not by K.

*Tannowitz*—see *Danowitz*

152. *Tassowitz* (Tasovice)

- a. *Tassowitz* (C)
- b. E of *Znaim* (Znojmo). Not to be confused with *Tassowitz* (Tasovice) near *Boskowitz* (Boskovice)
- c. \*B, 153 / ZGL, 242 (1543); WKT, B IV, 121 & 175; DEDIC 1922, 128 & 504; VM, Znojenský okres, 344 ff. & 492ff.; MS. ANABAPTISTICA PRAGUE (see *Neslowitz*)
- d. According to B, 152, n. 1, the Swiss Brethren had a congregation in T. from the late 1520's until 1534/1535 when their minister was Hans Kellermann. After the persecution (including the arrest in Passau) the Swiss Brethren settled here again. A congregation of Swiss Brethren existed here around 1543. Hans Klopffer was associated with them for a while.  
Around 1570, Anabaptists (most probably Swiss Brethren) were settled at the mill at T. and also at a meierhof in the neighboring village of *Hödnitz* (Hodonice). The mill belonged to, and the meierhof was rented from the St. Clair Nunnery "Mother of God" in *Znaim* by Václav Ryšan of *Rosenstein*. In the 1580's, the abbot of the cloister in *Bruck*, Sebastian Freytag of *Cepiroh* (d. 1585) and his successors, attempted, with the help of the emperor, to expel the Anabaptists, but without success. They continued to live here under Ryšan's successor, Adam Kaigel or Heygel in the 1580's and 1590's. (WKT, *ibid.*, DEDIC, *ibid.* & HRUBÝ 1935a, 26 with references to sources). We may conclude that the Swiss Brethren lived in T. with interruptions from the late 1520's until the final expulsion in 1622.
- e. Cf. *Neslowitz* and art. "Znaim" (Loserth), ME.

153. *Teikowitz* (Tavíkovice)

- a. *Teickowitz*, *Teichkowitz*, *Daykowitz*, *Tayowitz*, *Teykowitz* (F), *Tawikowitz* (C), *Deikowitz*, *Deyowetz*, *Teükowiz*, *Tajkowitz*. Not to be confused with *Tajax* (*Dyjakovice*), near *Urbau*.
- b. W from *Mähr*. *Kromau*, NE of *Biharowitz* (*Běhařovice*).
- c. B (1567-1622); ZGL (1571-1622); TQ I: 337 (1571), 709 (1598: *Deigenwitz*), 1105 (1578), 1065, n. 1. (1563 cf. FN, 67 & 116); TQ Hesse, 503 (1587: *Deyowetz*); WKT, B IV, 281; VM, *Hrotovský okres*, 300ff.; WOLNY 1850, 71 (1593 & 1602); HM, 139; L; FN, 15 (1615).
- d. A Hutterite colony, (1558) 1567-1622. The date of its establishment is not recorded. B, 252, n. 3, refers to 1558 without reference to sources. TQ IV, 272 would furnish evidence for a colony in 1558, and probably earlier, if "Deckenwitz" were identified with T. See No. 32, *Deckenwitz*.  
T. was the center of the T. domain which belonged to: *Prokop*, then *Jan Zajímač* of *Kunštát* (till 1548), *Jan Tavíkovský* of *Tavíkovice* (till 1553), *Václav T.* of T. and his wife *Ann* of *Vrchoviště*. In 1576, *Jiří Kristian Teuffel* of *Gundersdorff*, as the second husband of *Eva* of T., inherited the estate. After his death in 1608, it was sold to *Jiří* of *Hodice* at *Plaveč* (*Platsch*) who transferred it to his wife, *Maria Anna* of *Náchod* (till 1629).  
The Czech parish church was Utraquist, later Lutheran. Local

tradition and excavations by Landsfeld confirm the long existence of a colony here. HRUBÝ 1935a, 64f. does not list the domain of T. in 1589 nor 1592.

e. Art. "Teickowitz," ML & ME. Cf. Biharowitz and Deckenwitz.

154. *Teinitz* (Týnec)

a. Deinitz

b. NE from Lundenburg, between Turnitz and Neudorf.

c. \*TQ I, 886 (1615-1618); no mention in VM, Břeclavský okres, 254ff.

d. A couple from Württemberg was reported among the Anabaptists in T. from 1615 till 1618. Local tradition refers to Anabaptist hiding places in the caves and holes near T. ("Lochy," ML II, 681 & ME III, 383). In view of the Hutterite colony in Turnitz, a small settlement in T. is most probable and attested at least for the later period. It might have been contemporaneous with the household at Turnitz.

e. Cf. Lundenburg, Neudorf and Turnitz.

155. *Terezín* (German name not known)

b. A meierhof which used to stand NW of the site of the abandoned village Tscheitsch.

c. \*VM, Hodonský okres, 241 & Hustopečský okres, 81: a meierhof which was rented to the Hutterites from the Kobelitz colony by Hyněk Šlach of Hřivice in 1591. In 1595, the meierhof was bought by Zdeněk Zampach of Pottenstein.

d. The report (based on local sources) parallels the data provided by B, 304, n. 1 for another meierhof in the same area, Schenkhoř. It is strange that the same owner should have expelled the Hutterites from one of his estate farms and confiscated their livestock, and in the same year have leased them another farm in the same area. It is doubtful that T. is identical with Schenkhoř. There were two estate farms in the area of Tscheitsch in addition to Terezín.

e. Cf. Schenkhoř, Tscheitsch and Kobelitz.

156. *Teschau, Klein* ( ? )

b. The localization is uncertain. The following places might be suggested:

i. Tetschau (V), modern Tetschitz (Tetčice), a village N from Eibenschitz, S of Rossitz.

ii. Teschanky (M), Teschanek, modern Klein-Tieschan (Těšáňky), immediately W of Zdounek (Zdounky); VM, Zdounecký okres, 351-359.

iii. Tischau (Těšany), NW from Klobouk (Klobouky).

iv. Tieschow (V), modern Tieschau (Těšov), E of Ung. Brod (Uherský Brod).

v. Tieschitz (Těšice), a village which forms one community with Mikultschitz (Mikulčice), SW of Göding.

c. \*A letter of Brother Riepl Wernard to Brother Adam (of unknown residence), dated at K.T. on February 15, 1579 is preserved in the University Library at Olmütz, MS. Cod. III, 19, fol. 12a-13b. Content in LOSERTH 1929, 35f. & 52. Cf. also KIWIET 1957, 65 and Friedmann in ME III, 749 and FN, 60.

d. The letter is included in a MS. codex which contains Marbeck's "Verantwortung." It is yet another proof of the continued exist-



ence of the Marbeck circle in Moravia in the 1570's and later. It is difficult to decide which of the five possible locations should be regarded as the most probable. In view of the Pilgramite congregation at Eibenschitz one might be inclined to choose No. 1. On the other hand, No. 3 is located in the area south from Austerlitz where there also was a Pilgramite congregation.

e. Cf. Austerlitz, Eibenschitz and Znaim.

*Thammerschitz*—see *Damborschitz*

157. *Tracht* (Strachotín, Trachtín) : German village

a. Tracht (F & C), Drach, Drast

b. SW from Auspitz

c. B / ZGL (1558-1622); TQ I: 740 (1598), 850 (1614), 853 (1604), 882 (1617); TQ Hesse, 496f. (1587), 510, 512 (1597); WKT, B II, 133; VM, Hustopečský okres, 170ff; HM, 249; L; ERHARD 1589, fol. 42.

d. Anabaptists settled in T. probably in the late 1520's and remained until the first wave of persecution in 1535 (Schwertler ? ME III, 884 but not in B, 152, n. 1). It is not known whether any Anabaptists lived here between the first and second persecution (1536-1547). There were Swiss Brethren in Pollau nearby during that time.

Hutterite colony, 1558-1622. Local sources indicate many properties which the brethren acquired over the years as well as the variety of their crafts. In 1598, Maximilian of Dietrichstein ordered expulsion because the brethren refused to pay the war taxes. But later, he allowed them to stay (B, 326 / ZGL, 595).

The village belonged to the domain of Nikolsburg. The parish church became Lutheran in the 1530's but was reclaimed by the Catholics in 1582.

\*158. *Trebitsch* (Trěbič)

a. Trzebitsch (F)

b. SE from Iglau (Jihlava)

c. No sources known to us report Anabaptists in T. However, from December 1574 to 1577, an Italian refugee physician, Marcello Squarcialupi, lived here and joined the congregation of the Czech Brethren here. He was suspected of Anabaptist associations. He offered to translate the confession of the Unity into Italian. The leaders did not trust him and he left for Poland. Cf. the story and sources in MOLNÁR 1956a and 1956b.

159. *Tscheikowitz* (Čejkovice)

a. Tzekowitz (F), Czeykowitz (C), Scheickowitz, Schaikowitz, Schäck(o)witz, Tscheykowitz

b. NW from Göding, just W of Mutenitz (Mutěnice)

c. B / ZGL (1545-1622 ?); TQ I, 672 (1594); TQ IV, 56, n. 2 (1576); WKT, B IV, 35; VM, Hodonský okres, 151ff.; HM, 263f.

NOTE: TQ I, 672 refers to Schadowitz; see correction, *ibid.*, p. 1111, n. 5.

d. Hutterite colony from 1545 to 1558 when the brethren were expelled and left for Boretitz (Boreice). They reestablished a colony here in 1566. It remained in existence until the turmoils of wars years 1619-1622.



On the confusing sources pertaining to T. and in part to Schakwitz, see our discussion under "Schakwitz."

The town was the center of a small domain bearing the same name. In 1536, the estate was sold by Jan Kuna of Kunštát to Albrecht of Víckov. It remained in the family of Víckov until 1624.

e. Art. "Scheikowitz," ML & ME. Cf. also Schakwitz.

160. *Tscheitsch* (Čejč)

a. Tscheütsch

b. An abandoned village, NW from Göding.

c. \*B, 304, 342, 344 / ZGL, 633, 635 (1605); WKT, B IV, 41; VM, Hodonský okres, 138ff. 241f.; HM, 261.

d. The village was deserted through the entire sixteenth century and until 1770 when the modern T. was built by French colonists and local citizens.

From the middle of the sixteenth century, the land belonged to the domain of Göding. In 1595, a purchase agreement mentions "the abandoned town T. with two estate farms (meierhof) and a newly-planted vineyard." In 1614, only one meierhof is mentioned (N, 122, No. 8). The other one was no doubt destroyed in 1605 as the Hutterite chronicles report (ZGL, 633 & 635).

The Hutterites were settled at least on three estate farms in the area: (1) Schenkhof (Čeňkov ?) up to 1591, (2) Terezín from 1591, and (3) Tscheitsch, probably up to 1605.

e. Cf. Kreutz, Schenkhof and Terezín.

161. *Tschermakowitz* (Čermákovice)

a. Czermakowitz (V), Schermanckhowitz, Schermakowitz

b. W of Mähr. Kromau

c. B / ZGL (1612-1622); WKT, B IV, 296; HM, 124. No mention of Anabaptists in VM, Moravskokrumlovský okres, 145ff.

d. A Hutterite colony, with a mill and tannery, from before 1612 until the final expulsion in October 1622. WKT, *ibid.*, refers to 1581/1582 as the date of establishment of the colony in T. In 1619ff., T. belonged to the domain of Tuleschitz (Tulesice).

e. Art. "Schermankowitz," ML & ME.

162. *Turnitz* (Tvrdonice)

a. Durdanitz, Durdonitz, Durdenitz, Twardonitz (C), Durnitz

b. E from Lundenburg (Breclav)

c. B / ZGL (1564-1605); TQ Hesse, 495 (1587); WKT, B II, 196; VM, Breclavský okres, 241ff.; HM, 255f.; FN, 106.

d. A Hutterite colony 1564-1605. Local tradition refers to underground hiding places of the Anabaptists (cf. "Lochy," ML II, 681 & ME III, 383). The little town belonged to the domain Lundenburg.

e. Art. "Durdenitz," ML & ME.

163. *Ungarisch Ostra* (Uherský Ostroh)

a. Ostra (F), Ostrow (C), Ostera, Hradisch Ostra

b. SW from Ung. Hradisch, on an island (*ostrov*) created by two arms of the river March (Morava).

c. \*ZGL, 734, 736: atrocities by Bouquoy troops, December 1620-January 1621.

d. A Hutterite settlement up to 1621/1622. The chronicle lists it among several "haushaben" but it is possible that the Hutterite settlement was limited to a mill. It is not listed as a colony by

either ML/ME, or K, or Hrubý for the years 1619-1622.

The town, the center of the domain of U.O., was a hotbed of religious radicalism in the second half of the sixteenth century. In 1562, the former Utraquist dean of Kутtenberg (Kutná Hora) in Bohemia, Benedikt, was accepted as parish minister in U.O. He had been accused of Zwinglian and Anabaptist teachings (HREJSA VI, 60).

e. Art. "Ostra," ML & ME.

164. *Urbau* (Vrbovec, Vrbovce)

a. Urban (F)

b. SE from Znaim

c. \*B, 152, n. 1; MS. ANABAPTISTICA PRAGUE, MR 15: on March 5, 1530, Ferdinand ordered the abbot of the monastery at Bruck (Louka) to expel the Anabaptists from the village U.

d. U. is mentioned in the confessions of Anabaptists imprisoned in Passau 1535. There was a congregation of the Swiss Brethren here. In 1534, their minister was "Ulrich." It is uncertain whether a group of the Swiss Brethren continued here in later times. In 1580, U. was reported as a deserted village under the patronage of the St. Clair Nunnery in Znaim (VM, Znojemský okres, 521ff.).

165. *Urschitz* (Uhřice)

a. Vrschitz, Uhrschitz, Orschitz (WOLF 1878, 110), Urssic

b. There are three possible locations of the village:

i. SW of Steinitz (Ždánice); a neighbouring village to Damborschitz

ii. NE from Austerlitz and Butschowitz

iii. NW from Zdounek, SW from Kremsier

WOLNY 1850, 93; HRUBÝ 1935a, 107 and K chose No. 1; the map in ML/ME chose No. 2; B, 213, n. 1, probably refers to No. 1 (Damborschitz parish) although his mention of Austerlitz is confusing and might suggest No. 2.

The evidence in the Hutterite and local sources as well as local designations of properties as "toufar" point clearly to location No. 1.

Neither of the three villages called U. must be confused with Auer-schitz (Uherčice) located NW from Auspitz, S of Gross Niemtschitz.

c. B / ZGL (1561-1622); HM, 278; VRBAS 1930, 188 & 495; VRBAS 1936, 13.

d. Part of the domain of Urschitz belonged to the lords of Kounice at Austerlitz. Under their protection, the Hutterites established their colony in U. sometime before 1561, perhaps soon after their settlement in Damborschitz in 1550. For reasons unknown, they abandoned the household in U. sometime after 1561 but reestablished it in 1568. It continued until the final expulsion in October 1622.

The other part of the domain belonged to the family of Vičkov from 1549-1557, then to Eliška of Fullstein, from 1573 on to the family Pražma of Bílkov.

While there can be no doubt about the location of the Hutterite colony in U. near Damborschitz, it is likely that the Anabaptists (Hutterites) also served in a meierhof at U. near Butschowitz (our location No. 2). In 1630, local sources refer to a "toufar meierhof", with soil suitable for toufar pottery (VM, Bučovický okres,

151). Cf. also B, 129, n. 2 (see under Milonitz).

e. Art. "Urschitz," ML & ME.

166. *Voitelsbrunn* (Sedlec): German village

a. Voitsbrunn, Veutlasprun, Veitelsbrun

b. SE of Nikolsburg

c. \*B, 208, 305 / ZGL, 368, 558 (1557-1591); WKT, B II, 77; HM, 250; DEDIC 1922, 424.

d. Hutterite colony was established here in 1557. In 1591 the brethren were expelled by Sigismund of Dietrichstein.

According to B, 152, n. 1, the "Schwertler" (followers of Hubmaier) lived in V. until the persecution in 1535. It is possible that non-Hutterite Anabaptists lived here also in later times since they were present in Nikolsburg. Dedic (ME IV, 232) refers to the expulsion of Swiss Brethren from V. in 1591.

The village belonged to the domain of Nikolsburg until 1601. The parish church was Lutheran until 1579. (LOSERTH 1894, 186).

e. Art. "Voitelsbrunn," ML & ME.

167. *Wätzenowitz* (Vacenovice)

a. Wätzinowitz (F), Wacenowitz (C), Wätz(e)nobitz, Wätz(e)nobis, Wätzenober, Waczinobicz

b. NE from Göding; WOLNY 1850, 96, n. 2 suggested (wrongly) a different localization.

c. B / ZGL (1571-1622); WKT, O II, 188f.; HM, 405f.; L; HRUBÝ 1935a, 131 (1613); LOSERTH 1894, 208 (1614).

d. In 1571, a Hutterite minister died in W. The colony was established around 1560 when Jan Jetřich of Žerotín at Strassnitz rented timber land at W. to the brethren. The lease was renewed by Jan Jetřich II in 1612 (WOLNY 1850, 70).

The village belonged to the domain of Milotitz. By 1615 it was in the hands of Albrecht of Wallenstein. Excavations by Landsfeld confirm the settlement.

e. Art. "Wätzenobis," ML & ME (Supplement).

\*\*168. *Weimisslitz* (Výmyslice, Vémyslice)

a. Wernslitz (F & C), Wymyslice (C), Wernslitz, Weimisslitz (ML/ME).

b. SW of Mährisch Kromau

c. \*B, 344 ♦ LOSERTH 1894, 246.

d. ML/ME lists W. as Hutterite colony in spite of the fact that the only mention of it in B (not in ZGL) refers to recruitment of soldiers at W. in 1602. No Anabaptist settlement at W. is reported in the known sources.

169. *Weisstätten* (Pasohlávky)

a. Weiss Stetten, Weissgstetten, Weissengstätten

b. NW from Nikolsburg, W of Muschau.

c. B / ZGL (1612-1620); WKT, B I, 386; VM, Pohorelský okres, 165-169; HM, 233; FREISING 1936, 30.

d. The original village, "Auerschitz bei den Weissen Stetten" (Uherčice na Bílém Břehu) became a deserted village in the fifteenth century. In the sixteenth century the site was resettled with Croatian refugees and acquired a new name, "Kroatendorf" (Charvátý).

Local sources in 1590 and 1596 refer to it as "Auerschitz bei den

Weissen Stetten genannt Kroatendorf." Towards the end of the sixteenth century it acquired still another name, "Pasohlávky" which was an adaptation of the Croatian name "Pasoglavi." N 49, No. 259 registers the original name as Uhřčice rather than Uherčice.

KUHN II, 320 refers to W. as a German town (based on 1937 data). This did not apply in the sixteenth century on account of the Croatian settlement.

W. and Auerschwitz were the only places in Moravia where the Croatian refugees—who were Slavs and Roman Catholics—came into immediate contact with Anabaptist refugees. Another Croatian settlement was within the geographical area of Moravian Hutterites, viz. Howoran (Hovorany), NW from Göding, near Tscheitsch (KUHN II, 340).

W. belonged to the domain of Wostitz (Vlasatice). A house was rented by the Hutterites from Count Jarolím Václav of Thurn in 1612. His son, Vít Jindřich drove out the Hutterites in 1617, but the chronicles refer to a manager (Haushalter) of W. in 1620 (ZGL, 725). Both Hrubý and K record the household for the years 1619-1622.

e. Cf. Wostitz.

170. *Welka* or *Hulka* (Velká nad Veličkou)

a. Welky (F), Weliká (C), Hulka, Holka

b. E from Strassnitz (Strážnice)

c. \*B, 320, 342 / ZGL, 570, 633 (1595-and 1605); VM, Strážnický okres, 434f.; WOLNY 1850, 71.

d. The Hutterite sources mention W. only in 1595. In that year the Hutterites were expelled from their colony by Arkleb of Kunovice at Ung. Brod (Uherský Brod), "after many years of residence." In 1605 two brothers were killed at W. by soldiers.

B, 320f. n. 2, assumes a return of the Hutterites to W. on the basis of a letter of privileges by Jan Friedrich of Žerotín at Strassnitz in 1610. WOLNY 1850, 71 interpreted the document as applicable to both the Czech Brethren and the Anabaptists in W. and the nearby village Jawornik. However, HREJSA B, 94 (following others) applies it only to the congregation of the Czech Brethren in W.

Even though the Hutterite resettlement cannot be confirmed by the document of 1610, a return to W. can be assumed on the ground that W. belonged to the domain of Strassnitz under the lords of Žerotín. There was no colony here by 1619.

e. Art. "Hulka," ML & ME. Cf. Jawornik and Strassnitz.

Wernslitz—see Weimisslitz

171. *Wessely*, modern: Wesseli an der March (Veselí nad Moravou)

a. Wesseli (F), Weselj (C), Wessele, Wessela

b. S of Ung. Ostra, SW from Ung. Hradisch

c. B / ZGL (1545-1547, 1575-1621); WKT, O II, 313; HM, 415f.; LOSERTH 1894, 208 (1614).

d. According to ZGL, 264 (not in B), the Hutterites bought one house in 1545 and a second one in 1546. Both burned down in 1546. In 1547 they built a new house "near the upper gate, toward the river bank of the March (Morava)." The colony was probably abandoned in the ensuing persecution.



The date of resettlement is not known (before 1575: ZGL, 476). In 1605, their smith shop and in 1621, the house were burned down.

The town, the center of the domain bearing the same name, had a Utraquist church and an important congregation of the Unity which received special donations and privileges from the local lords:

1528, Hynek Bilík of Kornice at W.

1584, Jan Burián Tetour of Tetov, at Světlav and V.

1587, Václav and Vilém (brothers) Tetour

1590 and 1600, Jakub the Elder, Vojska of Bogdunčovice at V. (Cf. mention of him in ZGL, 621)

1613, Petr Vojska of Bogdunčovice (HREJSA B, 94f.)

e. Art. "Wessely," ML only.

\*172. *Wischau* (Vyškov)

a. Wischa (F), Wiskow (C)

b. A city NE from Austerlitz

c. \*ERHARD 1589, fol. 16b: accused the Hutterites of avoiding the payment of dues and customs ("Maut und Zoll") at Wischau, "a city belonging to the bishop of Olmütz," and at Muschau. The reference does not imply an Anabaptist settlement at W.

173. *Wischnau* (Višňové)

a. Wischnow, (F & C), Wisch(e)naw, Wischaw, Wüschenu, Wyschenaue

b. NE from Znaim, W of Stiegnitz

c. B / ZGL (1580-1622); TQ I: 337 (1571), 906 (1616), 1105 (1578: visit of Stephan Gerlach in W.); TQ Hesse, 496 (1587); WKT, B IV, 250; VM, Moravskokrumlovský okres, 327-336; HM, 128.

d. The establishment of the Hutterite colony in W. is not recorded in the chronicles. In 1580, a minister died here (B, 275 / ZGL, 521). The colony must have existed before 1571 (TQ I, 337), possibly around 1560 (WKT, *ibid.*) or even earlier (cf. Stiegnitz). It continued until the final expulsion in October 1622.

The village was the center of the domain of W. under the following lords:

In the early sixteenth century, Jan of Lipé (Mähr. Kromau);

1535 (part of the village) and 1541 (the entire village) to Jošt Višňovský of Petrovec;

1560 Jindřich Višňovský; after his death, in 1569, the estate was divided between his children, Zikmund and Barbara;

1580 (1583 ?) Zikmund sold his part to Jan Zahrádecký (who at that time also bought Stiegnitz from Lev of Rožmitál); Barbara sold her part to Wolf Koňas of Vydří;

1609 Jindřich Zahrádecký of Zahrádky. His son Karel sold W. to Alexander Elbogner of Schönfeld.

From 1580 to 1622, there were two Hutterite colonies on the domain, viz. W. and Stiegnitz (HRUBÝ 1935a, 64f. & 107ff.).

e. Art. "Wischnau," ML only.

174. *Wisternitz* (Věstonice, Vistonice)

a. Unterwisternitz (F), Wisternütz

b. Two villages, N from Nikolsburg:



- i. Unter-Wisternitz (Dolní Věstonice), at the river Thaya, on the northern edge of the Pollau Hills;
- ii. Ober-Wisternitz (Horní Věstonice), SE of U.W., on the western slopes of the Pollau Hills, near Mayberg.
- c. \*ZGL, 87: in the spring 1528, Leonhart of Liechtenstein escorted the "Stäbler" to U.W. as they were leaving Nikolsburg; B, 374 /ZGL, 710 (battle at W. in 1619); ZGL, 790 (troop movements in 1623).
- d. The printed Hutterite sources make no mention of a settlement in either U.W. or O.W. except in 1623 when "Mariam, des abgefallenen Preuers Weib" was captured by soldiers at W. (B, 423). B, 152, n. 1 asserts that the "Schwertler" lived at W. up to the persecution in 1535.

In the fall of 1534, Andreas Fischer lived in W. and wrote a letter from here to the city council in Neusohl (Banská Bystrica) in Slovakia. He was back in Slovakia in 1536 as parish minister in Bierbrunn (Výborná) (RATKOŠ 1958, 55 with reference to local sources).

WKT, B II, 79 and CERRONI II, fol. 19a, claim that Anabaptists lived in U.S. from the mid-thirties on. The last Catholic priest in U.W. died in 1532. The parish church then became Lutheran until a new Catholic church was built and consecrated in 1582. According to DEDIC 1922, 424 the majority of the population in O.W. and U.W. in the second half of the century were Anabaptists. Cf. also LOSERTH 1894, 187.

In view of the fact that both U.W. and O.W. were part of the Nikolsburg domain, it is most probable that there were Anabaptists in both villages. In the second half of the century, there were Swiss Brethren in the two neighbouring villages of Muschau and Pollau as well as a Hutterite colony in Tracht (1558-1622). Since the Hutterite sources make no mention of their brethren in W., one might assume that the Anabaptists of O.W. and U.W. were the Swiss Brethren.

Wisternitz is listed wrongly as a Hutterite colony by ML/ME (but not by K).

175. *Wolframitz* (Olbramovice) : a German village

- a. Wolframitz (F), Wolbramitz (C), Woolframitz, Wolfernitz, Wolf-ronitz
- b. SE from Mähr. Kromau, forming one settlement with Klein Seelowitz
- c. \*ZGL, 501 (1578: Wenisch Keller, a blacksmith from W., was ordained a Hutterite minister at Neumühl) ; TQ IV, 57, n. 2. (a letter from the mayor and council of W. certifies that Elias Weidt, son of an Anabaptist mother but himself not an Anabaptist, had lived in W. in the service of the mayor for five years, 1571-1576); VM, Moravskokrumlovský okres, 278 refers to Anabaptists who settled "in the parish of W., mainly at Bochtitz, Gobschitz, and in a mill at Klein Seelowitz" (based on B).
- d. The evidence for a Hutterite colony in W. (listed by K but not by ML/ME) is insufficient. However, in view of the colony in Bochtitz (1545-1622, with interruptions) and Gobschitz (1545-1547, 1553-1602) and a small settlement in Klein Seelowitz (ca. 1560-1597) it is highly probable that there was a small Hutterite settle-

ment in W., consisting mainly of craftsmen such as the blacksmith Keller in 1578.

e. Cf. Bochtitz, Gobschitz and Seelowitz, Klein.

176. *Wolframskirchen, Wolframitz-Kirchen* (Olbramkostel, Olbramův kostel)

b. NW from Znaim

c. \*WKT, B IV, 221: In 1590, the local Lutheran pastor complained before the city council in Znaim that Anabaptists in W. were disturbing the parish church and making proselytes among the people (A MS. source from 1590).

d. Most likely there was a group of Swiss Brethren here who at that time were settling in the area around Znaim in great numbers.

e. Cf. Hödnitz, Jaispitz, Gurwitz, Neslowitz and Tasswitz.

177. *Wostitz* (Vlasatice): a German town

a. Wassertitz, B. Wlasatitz (C), Wastiz, Wassticz, Wassiz, Wassnetz

b. NW from Nikolsburg

c. B / ZGL (1567-1617); TQ I: 410f. (1574), 477 (1576), 548 (1571); WKT, B I, 386; VM, Pohorelský okres, 244ff.; HM, 232; HRUBÝ 1935a, 22, 24ff., 122 (1567-1583).

d. Hutterite colony: 1567-1581. In 1581 the brethren were expelled because they refused to assist in preparation for a wedding. They returned in 1591 and were expelled again in 1617, probably not all at once. On Nov. 20, 1623, three Hutterite craftsmen (brick makers) were captured by soldiers at W. (B, 423).

The Wostitz domain (incl. Weisstätten) used to belong to the nunnery "Himmelsrose" in Unter-Kanitz. After its dissolution (1526, Martin Göschl) the estate passed into the hands of the governor and then of King Ferdinand who sold W. to Jiri Žabka of Limberg in 1535. His son Burian sold the domain to Albrecht Černo-horský of Boskovice in 1566 (cf. ZGL, 424). After his death (1572), his brother Jan Šembera of B. at Butschowitz sold W. to Count Franz of Thurn in 1574.

After his death (1586), one of his eight sons, Jindřich Matyáš of Thurn (later commander in the Bohemian rebellion of 1618) sold W. to Adam of Dietrichstein in 1590. In 1597, the estate was restored to the Thurn family (Jarolím Václav, then his son Vít Jindřich in 1618). It was confiscated in 1622 and became a possession of the Dietrichstein family.

The Hutterites owned not only a house and a meierhof with several gardens and vineyards in W. itself but also large tracts of land in the abandoned village, Lenovice, immediately E of W.

e. Art. "Wostitz," ML & ME. Cf. Lenovice.

*Wotkaw*—see Budkau

178. *Wratzow* (Vracov)

a. Frätz, Fraitz

b. SE of Gaya; not to be confused with Frain (Vranov), W from Znaim.

c. \*B, 168, 197 / ZGL, 269, 341: a house bought in 1547; a deacon died here in 1551.

d. A Hutterite settlement established in 1547 (not included, however, in the 1547 list; ZGL, 316), probably abandoned in the ensuing persecution and reestablished in 1551. B, 168, n. 3 claims

that the colony lasted "for several decades".

According to Loserth (ML II, 24; but not in B, 70, n; nor in the list by Hege, ML I, 87), the Gabrielites established a congregation here as soon as the persecution in 1535 subsided (cf. Bisenz).

e. Cf. Bisenz.

*Ziadowitz*—see Schädowitz

179. *Z(i)erotitz* (Žerotice)

b. NE from Znaim, S of Ober-Dannowitz

c. \*WKT, B IV, 262; VM, Znojemský okres, 33f.; Loserth art. "Znaim," ME IV, 1034.

d. According to a record in the archives of the Dominican monastery in Znaim, there were Anabaptists in Z. in the latter part of the sixteenth century and until their expulsion in 1613 (or 1622). They were probably Swiss Brethren.

e. Cf. Durchlass, Gurwitz, Jaispitz and Nesslowitz.

180. *Znaim* (Znojmo) : a German city

a. Znaimb, Znām, Znum

b. Royal city on the river Thaya, SW from Brünn

c. The sources for Z. are referred to in chronological order under d). The Hutterite chronicles contain no record of Anabaptism in Z. apart from a brief reference to the beginnings in 1527/1528 and the inclusion of Z. in the list of martyrs.

d. The royal city of Z. used to receive German-speaking travelling and immigrant craftsmen at all times. It was to be expected that among these there would be some Anabaptists.

The first Anabaptist congregation, probably unrelated to the work of Hubmaier at Nikolsburg, existed in Z. already in 1527/1528 (ZGL, 85). In March-April 1528 the Moravian diet met here and agreed to the expulsion of Anabaptist ministers and to the prohibition of their meetings. As a royal city, Z. was under the direct control of King Ferdinand. Three men and two women were burned here in 1528 (B, 66f./ ZGL, 71f.). Two more were executed later in Z., probably in 1535 (making a total of seven; B, 277; ZGL, 232). One of the earliest leaders in Z. and Brünn was likely Bastl Wardeiner (Schlosser), later a Hutterite deacon (ZGL, 63, 72, 321).

As elsewhere in Moravia, persecution subsided in the early 1530's and Anabaptists returned to Z. The records of the Anabaptists imprisoned at Passau (1535) mention that almost fifty Philippite Brethren had lived in Z. under the leadership of Hans Kellermann (FRIEDMANN 1958, 290). After the violent persecution in 1535, Anabaptists reestablished themselves in Z. According to B, 152, n. 1, they were the Swiss Brethren. In 1540, Stoffel Aschenberger, a Hutterite imprisoned at Falkenstein, wrote four letters to the brethren at Z. (FRIEDMANN 1961a, 292 and FN, 70).

Wilhelm Reublin, probably no longer an Anabaptist, lived in Z. around 1535 and 1545/46 when he mediated contact with Zürich (FAST 1955, 421ff.). It is not known whether he stayed there through the second wave of persecution (1545ff.). A letter of King Ferdinand to the authorities in Innsbruck on Feb. 8, 1559

refers to Wilhelm Reble of Znaim (ME IV, 307).

An Anabaptist congregation belonging to the Marbeck fellowship (Pilgramites) existed in Z. in 1553. The letter written to Marbeck from Eibenschitz in March 1553 mentions a congregation in Z. ("Znuom," KUNSTBUCH, fol. 170a; not reported by FAST 1956, 233). The name of a pastor from Z. is not included.

It was probably the same Pilgramite congregation whose unnamed spokesman, a watchmaker, established contact with the Czech Brethren in April 1559. Most likely, he was Hans Felix Uhrmacher, son-in-law of Leupold Scharnschlager. The record of the colloquy for which two ministers of the Unity made a special trip from Eibenschitz to Z. mentions that the "watchmaker" was retained by the residents of Z. in spite of the royal orders of expulsion (AUF IX, fol. 260b-261a; printed by ZEMAN 1958, 54; cf. art. "Uhrmacher," ML IV, 372 & ME IV, 1131). He was a close friend of Balthasar Grasbanntner Tischler, the Pilgramite leader in Eibenschitz, who—if he is the same person—was expelled from Z., along with other Anabaptists, on Oct. 23, 1571 (Loserth in ME IV, 1034; WKT, B IV, 92; LOSERTH 1894, 173 & DEDIC 1922, 285; not mentioned in the art. "Balthasar Grasbanntner," ME IV, 1062).

Friedmanns' assertion (ME II, 429) that a Gabrielite congregation existed in Z. until 1565 when it joined the Hutterites, is based obviously on his mistaken identification of the watchmaker (1559) as a Gabrielite.

The city had a Catholic majority still in 1560 but became predominantly Lutheran by 1570 (VM, Znojemský okres, 342). The periodic attempts of the emperor to exterminate Anabaptism in Z. did not cease. On July 9, 1577 and again on January 20, 1578, Rudolph II wrote to the city council not to tolerate heretics and their teachings in the city (KAMENÍČEK III, 657ff.). Any non-Catholics were regarded as heretics. In 1588, the city council ordered three councillors and three other citizens not to employ Anabaptists any more for agricultural work. The accused defended themselves and pointed out that the emperor himself used the services of Anabaptists (DEDIC 1922, 507).

In the 1580's and 1590's the abbots of the monastery in Klosterbruck (Louka) made repeated attempts to have Anabaptists expelled from Z. and from several villages in the area (cf. Hödnitz, Wolframskirchen, Gurwitz, Jaispitz, Durchlass, Nesslowitz, Zerotitz). Some of the brethren were employed even on the estates belonging to the nunnery "Mother of God" in Znaim (DEDIC 1922, 507; B, 152, n. 1; Loserth in ME IV, 1035; VM, Znojemský okres, 344f.). Towards the end of the century and in the early seventeenth century, Znaim and the region around became the main reception area for Anabaptist refugees from Germany and Switzerland who were not prepared to join the Hutterites (Swiss Brethren).

e. Art. "Znaim," ML & ME.



## LIST B

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 Strážnice—Strassnitz  
 \*Střilky—Strilek  
 Svatoborice—Swatoborschitz  
 Světlov—Swetlau  
 \*Sýrovín—Sirowin  
 Šakvice—Schakwitz  
 Tasovice—Tassowitz  
 Tavíkovic—Teikowitz  
 Terežín  
 Tešany, Tešánky, Tešov, Tešice—see Teschau, Klein  
 Tetčice—see Teschau, Klein  
 Tikovice—see Deckenwitz  
 Trstěnice—Stiegnitz  
 \*Třebíč—Trebitch  
 Tvoři(h) raz—Durchlass  
 Tvrdonice—Turnitz  
 Týnec—Teinitz  
 Uherčice—Auerschitz  
 Uherský Ostroh—Ungarisch Ostra  
 Uhřice—Urschitz  
 Vacenovice—Wätzenowitz  
 Velká—Welka  
 \*\*Vémyslice—Weimisslitz  
 Veselí nad Moravou—Wessely  
 Věstonice (Vistonice)—Wisternitz  
 Višňové—Wischenau  
 Vlasatice—Wostitz  
 Vracov—Wratzow  
 Vrbovec—Urbau

Vsisko—see Kreutz	Žabčice—Schabschitz
**Výmyslice—Weimisslitz	Žadovice—Schadowitz
*Výškov—Wischau	(Žákovice—see Schakwitz)
Zaječí—Saitz	Ždánice—Steinitz
Zelovice (Malé), Želovice—	Želetice—Seletitz
Seelowitz, Klein	Žerotice—Z(i)erotitz
Znojmo—Znaim	Židlochovice—Seelowitz, Gross

## LIST C

## COMBINED CHRONOLOGICAL AND GROUP LISTS

*Abbreviations:*

A	Austerlitz Brethren	P	Philippites
C	Cornelians	S	Sabbatarians
G	Gabrielites	SR	Schwertler (followers of Hubmaier, only 1526-1535)
H	Hutterites	ST	Stäbler (opponents of Hubmaier, only 1526-ca. 1530)
M	Marpeck fellowship (Pilgramites)	SWB	Swiss Brethren
O	Other groups		

- ? A question mark behind the letter (identifying a group): the identification of the group is not reliable.
- ? A question mark behind the name of a place (without any letter identifying a group): no particular Anabaptist group is specified in the sources.
- ( ) A place in brackets: there was no Anabaptist settlement here; contact with the local population was occasioned only by short term work contracts (e.g. installing a clock) or by agricultural work on properties located here but owned by the colony in a neighbouring village.
- \* Either the sources establishing evidence of Anabaptist settlement in a particular place, or their interpretation, is uncertain. Localities which have been marked with two asterisks (in list A) are omitted here.

*Period I : 1526 - 1535* (from Anabaptist settlement in Moravia till the first expulsion)

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Auspitz: P, H          | 11. *Klentnitz: SR        |
| 2. Austerlitz: ST, A, H   | 12. Neuwitzsch: ST        |
| 3. (Bogenitz: ST)         | 13. Nikolsburg: SR, ST, S |
| 4. Brünn: ST, SR          | 14. Olmütz: ?             |
| 5. Butschowitz: A         | 15. Pergen: SR, ST        |
| 6. Datschitz: ?           | 16. Pollau: SR, ST        |
| 7. Eibenschitz: ? SR? ST? | 17. Pulgram: P            |
| 8. Iglau: ?               | 18. Rossitz: G, P         |
| 9. Jamnitz: P             | 19. Schakwitz: H          |
| 10. Jermeritz: G          | 20. (Starnitz: H)         |

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 21. Steurowitz, Gr.: H | 25. Voitelbrunn: SR |
| 22. Tasswitz: SWB      | 26. Wisternitz: SR  |
| 23. Tracht: SR ?       | 27. Znaim: ?        |
| 24. Urbau: SWB         |                     |

*Period II : 1536 - 1547* (between the first and second expulsion)

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Altenmarkt: H            | 22. Muschau: SWB              |
| 2. Auspitz: H, P ?          | 23. Napajedl: H               |
| 3. Austerlitz: A, C, H, M ? | 24. Nikolsburg: C? G? S? SWB? |
| 4. Bilowitz: H              | 25. Olmütz: ?                 |
| 5. Bisenz: G, H             | 26. Pausram: P, H, SWB        |
| 6. Bochtitz: H              | 27. Pawlowitz, Gr.: H         |
| 7. Bohuslawitz: H           | 28. Pollau: SWB               |
| 8. Boretitz: H              | 29. Poppitz: H                |
| 9. *Budwitz: ?              | 30. Pulgram: P, H             |
| 10. Butschowitz: A, G, H    | 31. Rakschitz: H              |
| 11. Dannowitz, Unter: H     | 32. Rakwitz: H                |
| 12. Eibenschitz: H          | 33. Rampersdorf: H            |
| 13. Gobschitz: H            | 34. (Rohrbach: H)             |
| 14. Göding: H               | 35. Saitz: H                  |
| 15. Gurdau: H               | 36. Schakwitz: H              |
| 16. Hrubschitz: H           | 37. Seletitz: SWB             |
| 17. Iglau: ?                | 38. Tasswitz: SWB             |
| 18. Jamnitz: P, SWB ?       | 39. Tscheikowitz: H           |
| 19. Kostel: H               | 40. Wessely: H                |
| 20. Lundenburg: H           | 41. Wratzow: G?, H            |
| 21. Milonitz: H? A? G?      | 42. Znaim: H, SWB, M ?        |

*Period III : ca. 1550 - 1564* ("The Good Times" of Moravian Anabaptism)

- |                                 |                                          |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Alexowitz: H                 | 23. Niemtschan: H                        |
| 2. Altenmarkt: H                | 24. Niemtschitz, Klein (near Auspitz): H |
| 3. Auspitz: ?                   | 25. Niemtschitz, Klein (near Kanitz): H  |
| 4. Austerlitz: A, C, H, M, S, O | 26. Nikolsburg: C, G, H, S, O            |
| 5. Bilowitz: H                  | 27. Pausram: H, SWB                      |
| 6. Bochtitz: H                  | 28. Pergen: H                            |
| 7. Boretitz: H                  | 29. Polehraditz: H                       |
| 8. Damborschitz: H              | 30. Poppitz: M, SWB ?                    |
| 9. Deckenwitz: H                | 31. Pulgram: H                           |
| 10. Eibenschitz: A? G? H? M     | 32. Rampersdorf: H                       |
| 11. *Gaiwitz: ?                 | 33. (Rohatetz: H)                        |
| 12. Gobschitz: H                | 34. Schadowitz: H                        |
| 13. Herspitz: H                 | 35. Schakwitz: H                         |
| 14. Hrubschitz: H               | 36. Seelowitz, Klein: H                  |
| 15. Jamnitz: M                  | 37. Skalitz: H                           |
| 16. Kostel: H                   | 38. Stiegnitz: H                         |
| 17. Krenowitz: H                | 39. (Strassnitz: H)                      |
| 18. Kreutz: G                   | 40. Tasswitz: SWB                        |
| 19. Lundenburg: H               | 41. Teikowitz: H                         |
| 20. (Mayberg: ?)                | 42. Tracht: H                            |
| 21. Muschau: SWB                |                                          |
| 22. Neumühl: H                  |                                          |

- 43. Tscheikowitz: H
- 44. Urschitz: H
- 45. Voitelbrunn: H

- 46. Watzenowitz: H
- 47. Wratzow: H
- 48. Znaim: G? M

*Period IV : 1565 - 1592 ("The Golden Times" of Moravian Anabaptism)*

- 1. Alexowitz: H
- 2. Altenmarkt: H
- 3. Auerschitz: SWB
- 4. Auspitz? SWB?
- 5. Austerlitz: C, H, M, S, SWB, O
- 6. Bellowitz: SWB
- 7. Bilowitz: H
- 8. Birnbaum: H
- 9. Bisenz: ?
- 10. Bochtitz: H
- 11. Boretitz: H
- 12. \*Bratelsbrunn: H
- 13. Brünn: H, O?
- 14. Damborschitz: H
- 15. Dannowitz, Unter: H
- 16. Durchlass: SWB
- 17. Eibenschitz: SWB, H?
- 18. Eibis: H
- 19. Frischau: H
- 20. Gobschitz: H
- 21. Herspitz: H
- 22. Hödnitz: SWB
- 23. Iglau ?
- 24. Jaispitz: SWB
- 25. Jamnitz: H, SWB
- 26. Kanitz: H
- 27. Kobelitz: H
- 28. Kostel: H
- 29. (Kremsier: H)
- 30. Krenowitz: H
- 31. Krepitz: H
- 32. Kreutz: H
- 33. Landshut: H
- 34. (Lenovice: H)
- 35. Lettonitz: H
- 36. Lundenburg: H
- 37. Milotitz: ?
- 38. (Mödriz: H)
- 39. Moskowitz: H
- 40. Muschau: SWB
- 41. \*Naschmeritz?
- 42. Nasselowitz: H
- 43. Neslowitz: SWB
- 44. Neudorf: H
- 45. Neumühl: H
- 46. Niemtschan: H
- 47. \*Niemtschitz, Gr.: H? SWB?

- 48. Niemtschitz, Klein (near Kanitz) H
- 49. Nikolsburg: C, G, H, S, O
- 50. Nikoltschitz: H
- 51. Nuslau: H
- 52. Pausram: H, SWB
- 53. Pergen: H, SWB ?
- 54. Platsch: H
- 55. Pohrlitz: H
- 56. Polehraditz: H
- 57. Pollau: H
- 58. Poppitz: H, SWB? S?
- 59. \*Prahltitz: SWB ?
- 60. Pribitz: H
- 61. Pruschanek: H
- 62. Pulgram: H
- 63. Pürschitz: H
- 64. Qualitz: SWB ?
- 65. Rampersdorf: H
- 66. Schadowitz: H
- 67. Schakwitz: H
- 68. Schenkhof: H
- 69. Seelowitz, Gr.: H
- 70. Seelowitz, Kl.: H
- 71. Skalitz: H
- 72. Steinitz: H
- 73. Stiegnitz: H
- 74. Strassnitz: H
- 75. Tasswitz: SWB
- 76. Teikowitz: H
- 77. Terezin: H
- 78. Teschau, Klein: M
- 79. Tracht: H
- 80. (Trebitsch ?)
- 81. Tscheikowitz: H
- 82. Turnitz: H
- 83. Urschitz: H
- 84. Voitelbrunn: H, SWB ?
- 85. Watzenowitz: H
- 86. Welka: H
- 87. Wessely: H
- 88. (Wischau: H)
- 89. Wischenau: H
- 90. Wolframitz: H
- 91. Wolframskirchen: SWB
- 92. Wostitz: H
- 93. Zerotitz: SWB
- 94. Znaim: M, SWB

*Period V : 1593 - 1622 (Times of War, Destruction and Final Expulsion)*

- |                           |                                        |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Aichhorn (1627) : H    | 53. Mutenitz: H                        |
| 2. Alexowitz: H           | 54. *Naschmeritz?                      |
| 3. Altenmarkt: H          | 55. Nasselowitz: H                     |
| 4. *Aspernitz?            | 56. Neslowitz: SWB                     |
| 5. Auerschitz: H, SWB     | 57. Neudorf: H                         |
| 6. Auspitz? SWB?          | 58. Neumühl: H                         |
| 7. Austerlitz: C, H, M, O | 59. Niemtschan: H                      |
| 8. Bilowitz: H            | 60. Niemtschitz, Klein<br>(Kanitz) : H |
| 9. Birnbaum: H            | 61. Nikolsburg: H, SWB ?               |
| 10. Bochtitz: H           | 62. Nikoltschitz: H                    |
| 11. Bojanowitz: H?        | 63. Nuslau: H                          |
| 12. Boretitz: H           | 64. Pausram: H, SWB                    |
| 13. Budkau: H             | 65. Plumluvy: H                        |
| 14. Damborschitz: H       | 66. Podax: H                           |
| 15. Dannowitz, Unter: H   | 67. Pohrlitz: H                        |
| 16. Durchlass: SWB        | 68. Polehraditz: H                     |
| 17. Eibenschitz: SWB, H?  | 69. Poppitz: H, SWB ?                  |
| 18. Eibis: H              | 70. Pribitz: H                         |
| 19. (Eisgrub: H)          | 71. (Prittlach: H)                     |
| 20. (Freiberg: H)         | 72. (Prossnitz: H)                     |
| 21. Frischau: H           | 73. Pruschanek: H                      |
| 22. *Gaiwitz?             | 74. Pürschitz: H                       |
| 23. Gaya?                 | 75. Rampersdorf: H                     |
| 24. Gobschitz: H          | 76. Raschowitz: H? M?                  |
| 25. Göding: H             | 77. Schabschitz: H                     |
| 26. Grünwies: H           | 78. Schadowitz: H                      |
| 27. Gurdau: H?            | 79. Schakwitz: H                       |
| 28. Gurwitz: SWB          | 80. Seelowitz, Gr.: H                  |
| 29. Herspitz: H           | 81. Seelowitz, K1.: H                  |
| 30. Hödnitz: SWB          | 82. Skalitz: H                         |
| 31. Jaispitz: SWB         | 83. Steinitz: H                        |
| 32. Jamnitz? SWB?         | 84. Stiegnitz: H                       |
| 33. *Jawornik: H          | 85. Strassnitz: H                      |
| 34. Jermeritz: H          | 86. *Strilek?                          |
| 35. *Klentnitz: H or SWB  | 87. Swatoborschitz?                    |
| 36. Kobelitz: H           | 88. Swetlau: H                         |
| 37. Kostel: H             | 89. Tasswitz: SWB                      |
| 38. (Kremsier: H)         | 90. Teikowitz: H                       |
| 39. Krenowitz: H          | 91. Teinitz: H                         |
| 40. Kreutz: H             | 92. Terezin: H                         |
| 41. *Kukvice: H           | 93. Tracht: H                          |
| 42. Landshut: H           | 94. Tscheikowitz: H                    |
| 43. *Lautschitz?          | 95. Tscheitsch: H                      |
| 44. (Lenovice: H)         | 96. Tschermakowitz: H                  |
| 45. Lettonitz: H          | 97. Turnitz: H                         |
| 46. *Litentschitz?        | 98. Ung. Ostra: H                      |
| 47. Lundenburg: H         | 99. Urschitz: H                        |
| 48. *Malspitz?            | 100. Watzenowitz: H                    |
| 49. Milotitz: H           | 101. Weisstätten: H                    |
| 50. Mistrin: H            | 102. Welka: H                          |
| 51. Mohelln: H            | 103. Wessely: H                        |
| 52. Moskowitz: H          |                                        |



- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 104. Wischenau: H         | 107. Zerotitz: SWB |
| 105. Wolframskirchen: SWB | 108. Znaim: SWB    |
| 106. Wostitz: H           |                    |

*No Dating Available for the Following Places:*

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. *Biharschowitz: H? | 9. Kromau, Mähr.: H  |
| 2. *Birtnitz: H?      | 10. *Langendorf: ?   |
| 3. *Braumowitz: H?    | 11. *Mikulschitz: G? |
| 4. *Braunseifen: ?    | 12. *Morkuwetz: H?   |
| 5. *Eulenberg: ?      | 13. *Popelin: ?      |
| 6. *Harasy: H?        | 14. *Posoritz: ?     |
| 7. *Kamenetz: H       | 15. *Sirowin: ?      |
| 8. *Klobouk: ?        |                      |

# LIST D

## GROUP LISTS

### Explanatory Note:

( ) A place in brackets: there was no Anabaptist settlement here. Contact with the local population was occasioned only by short term work contracts (e.g. installation of a clock) or by agricultural work on properties located here but owned by the colony in a neighbouring community.

\* An asterisk before the name of a place: either the sources establishing evidence of Anabaptist settlement, or their interpretation with respect to a particular group, are uncertain.

#### I. Austerlitz Brethren

1. Austerlitz
2. Butschowitz
3. \*Eibenschitz
4. \*Milonitz

#### II. Cornelians (cf. Pilgramites)

1. Austerlitz
2. Nikolsburg

#### III. Gabrielites

1. Bisenz
2. Butschowitz
3. \*Eibenschitz
4. Jermeritz  
(Jarohnewitz)
5. Kreutz
6. \*Mikulschitz
7. \*Milonitz
8. Nikolsburg
9. Rossitz
10. Wratzow
11. \*Znaim

#### IV. Hutterites

1. Aichhorn
2. Alexowitz
3. Altenmarkt
4. Auerschitz
5. Auspitz
6. Austerlitz

7. \*Biharschowitz
8. Bilowitz
9. Birnbaum
10. Bisenz
11. Bochtitz
12. Bohuslawitz
13. \* (Bojanowitz)
14. Boretitz
15. \*Bratelsbrunn
16. \*Braumowitz
17. (Brünn)
18. Budkau
19. Butschowitz
20. Damborschitz
21. Dannowitz, Unter
22. Deckenwitz
23. Eibenschitz
24. Eibis
25. (Eisgrub)
26. (Freiberg)
27. Frischau
28. Gobschitz
29. Göding
30. Grünwies
31. Gurdau
32. \*Harasy
33. Herspitz
34. Hrubschitz

- |                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 35. Jamnitz                    | 89. Pürschitz               |
| 36. *Jawornik                  | 90. Rakschitz               |
| 37. Jermeritz                  | 91. Rakwitz                 |
| 38. *Kamenetz                  | 92. Rampersdorf             |
| 39. Kanitz                     | 93. *Raschowitz             |
| 40. *Klentnitz                 | 94. (Rohatetz)              |
| 41. *Klobouk                   | 95. (Rohrbach)              |
| 42. Kobelitz                   | 96. Saitz                   |
| 43. Kostel                     | 97. Schabschitz             |
| 44. (Kremsier)                 | 98. Schadowitz              |
| 45. Krenowitz                  | 99. Schakwitz               |
| 46. Krepitz                    | 100. Schenkhof              |
| 47. Kreutz                     | 101. Seelowitz, Gross       |
| 48. Kromau, Mähr.              | 102. Seelowitz, Klein       |
| 49. *Kukvice                   | 103. Skalitz                |
| 50. Landshut                   | 104. (Starnitz)             |
| 51. *Langendorf                | 105. Steinitz               |
| 52. (Lenovice)                 | 106. Steurowitz, Gross      |
| 53. Lettonitz                  | 107. Stiegnitz              |
| 54. Lundenburg                 | 108. Strassnitz             |
| 55. *Milonitz                  | 109. Swetlau                |
| 56. Milotitz                   | 110. Teikowitz              |
| 57. Mistrin                    | 111. Teinitz                |
| 58. (Mödriz)                   | 112. Terezin                |
| 59. Mohelln                    | 113. Tracht                 |
| 60. *Morkuwetz                 | 114. Tscheitsch             |
| 61. Moskowitz                  | 115. Tschermakowitz         |
| 62. Mutenitz                   | 116. Turnitz                |
| 63. Napajedl                   | 117. Ung. Ostra             |
| 64. Nasselowitz                | 118. Urschitz               |
| 65. Neudorf                    | 119. Voitelbrunn            |
| 66. Neumühl                    | 120. Watzenowitz            |
| 67. Niemtschan                 | 121. Weisstätten            |
| 68. Niemtschitz, Gross         | 122. Welka                  |
| 69. Niemtschitz, Kl. (Auspitz) | 123. Wessely                |
| 70. Niemtschitz, Kl. (Kanitz)  | 124. (Wischau)              |
| 71. Nikolsburg                 | 125. Wischenau              |
| 72. Nikolschitz                | 126. Wolframitz             |
| 73. Nuslau                     | 127. Wostitz                |
| 74. Pausram                    | 128. Wratzow                |
| 75. Pawlowitz, Gross           | <i>V. Philippites</i>       |
| 76. Pergen                     | 1. Auspitz                  |
| 77. Platsch                    | 2. Jamnitz                  |
| 78. Plumluvky                  | 3. Pausram                  |
| 79. Podax                      | 4. Pulgram                  |
| 80. Pohrlitz                   | 5. Rossitz                  |
| 81. Polehraditz                | <i>VI. Pilgramites</i>      |
| 82. Pollau                     | (Marpeck Fellowship)        |
| 83. Poppitz                    | 1. Austerlitz               |
| 84. Pribitz                    | 2. Eibenschitz              |
| 85. (Prittlach)                | 3. Jamnitz & "am Wald"      |
| 86. (Prossnitz)                | 4. Poppitz & "Um den Stein" |
| 87. Pruschanek                 | 5. *Raschowitz              |
| 88. Pulgram                    | 6. Teschau, Klein           |

- |                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 7. Znaim                   | 16. Pausram                       |
| <i>VII. Sabbatarians</i>   | 17. Pergen                        |
| 1. Austerlitz              | 18. Pollau                        |
| 2. Nikolsburg              | 19. *Poppitz                      |
| 3. *Poppitz                | 20. *Prahltitz                    |
| <i>VIII. Schwertler</i>    | 21. Qualitz                       |
| (followers of Hubmaier),   | 22. Seletitz                      |
| up to ca. 1535             | 23. Tasswitz                      |
| 1. Brünn                   | 24. Urbau                         |
| 2. *Eibenschitz            | 25. *Voitelsbrunn                 |
| 3. *Klentsnitz             | 26. *Wisternitz                   |
| 4. Nikolsburg              | 27. Wolframskirchen               |
| 5. Pergen                  | 28. Zerotitz                      |
| 6. Pollau                  | 29. Znaim                         |
| 7. Tracht                  | <i>XI. Other or non-specified</i> |
| 8. Voitelsbrunn            | <i>groups</i>                     |
| 9. Wisternitz              | 1. Aspernitz                      |
| <i>IX. Stäbler</i>         | 2. Austerlitz                     |
| (♦ Austerlitz Brethren and | 3. *Birtnitz                      |
| Hutterites)                | 4. Bisenz                         |
| 1. Austerlitz              | 5. *Braunseifen                   |
| 2. (Bogenitz)              | 6. Brünn                          |
| 3. Brünn                   | 7. *Budwitz                       |
| 4. *Eibenschitz            | 8. Datschitz                      |
| 5. Neuwitzsch              | 9. *Eulenberg                     |
| 6. Nikolsburg              | 10. *Gaiwitz                      |
| 7. Pergen                  | 11. Gaya                          |
| 8. Pollau                  | 12. Iglau                         |
| <i>X. Swiss Brethren</i>   | 13. Lautschitz                    |
| 1. Auerschitz              | 14. *Litentschitz                 |
| 2. *Auspitz                | 15. *Malspitz                     |
| 3. Austerlitz              | 16. (Mayberg)                     |
| 4. Bellowitz               | 17. *Mikultschitz                 |
| 5. Durchlass               | 18. *Naschmeritz                  |
| 6. Eibenschitz             | 19. Nikolsburg                    |
| 7. Gurwitz                 | 20. Olmütz                        |
| 8. Hödnitz                 | 21. *Popelin                      |
| 9. Jaispitz                | 22. *Posoritz                     |
| 10. Jamnitz                | 23. *Sirowin                      |
| 11. *Klentsnitz            | 24. *Strilek                      |
| 12. Muschau                | 25. Swatoborschitz                |
| 13. Neslowitz              | 26. (Trebitsch)                   |
| 14. *Niemtschitz, Gr.      | 27. Znaim                         |
| 15. Nikolsburg             |                                   |

## LIST E

SETTLEMENTS IN GERMAN OR PARTIALLY GERMAN  
COMMUNITIES

For explanation of brackets and asterisks, see LIST D.

*I. Settlements in German speaking communities:*

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Auspitz          | 4. (Eisgrub) |
| *2. Bratelsbrunn    | 5. Frischau  |
| 3. Dannowitz, Unter | 6. Gobschitz |

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- |                                         |                       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7. Gurdau                               | *18. Prahltitz        |
| 8. Gurwitz                              | 19. Pulgram           |
| *9. Klentnitz                           | 20. Saitz             |
| 10. Moskowitz                           | 21. Schakwitz         |
| 11. Muschau                             | 22. Steurowitz, Gross |
| 12. Nasmeritz                           | 23. Stiegnitz         |
| 13. Neumühl                             | 24. Tracht            |
| 14. Niemtschitz, Klein<br>(near Kanitz) | 25. Voitelbrunn       |
| 15. Nikolsburg                          | 26. Wolframitz        |
| 16. Pausram                             | 27. Wostitz           |
| 17. Pergen                              | 28. Znaim             |

To these should probably be added the following communities (we were unable to verify their ethnic composition) :

- |                   |                                                        |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| In North Moravia: | 35. Jaispitz                                           |
| *29. Braunseifen  | 36. Neslowitz                                          |
| *30. Eulenberg    | 37. Seletitz                                           |
| *31. Langendorf   | 38. Tasswitz                                           |
| Around Znaim:     | 39. Urbau                                              |
| 32. Durchlass     | 40. Zerotitz                                           |
| *33. Gaiwitz      | (Nos. 32-40 were settlements<br>of the Swiss Brethren) |
| 34. Hödnitz       |                                                        |

## II. *Settlements in communities with a German majority:*

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Auerschitz      | 6. Niemtschitz, Gross |
| 2. Brünn           | 7. Pollau             |
| 3. Dannowitz, Ober | 8. Poppitz            |
| 4. Iglau           | 9. (Prittlach)        |
| 5. Olmütz          |                       |

## III. *Settlements in communities with a German minority:*

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Austerlitz  | 5. Nuslau   |
| 2. Eibenschitz | 6. Pohrlitz |
| *3. Lautschitz | 7. Rakwitz  |
| 4. Malspitz    |             |

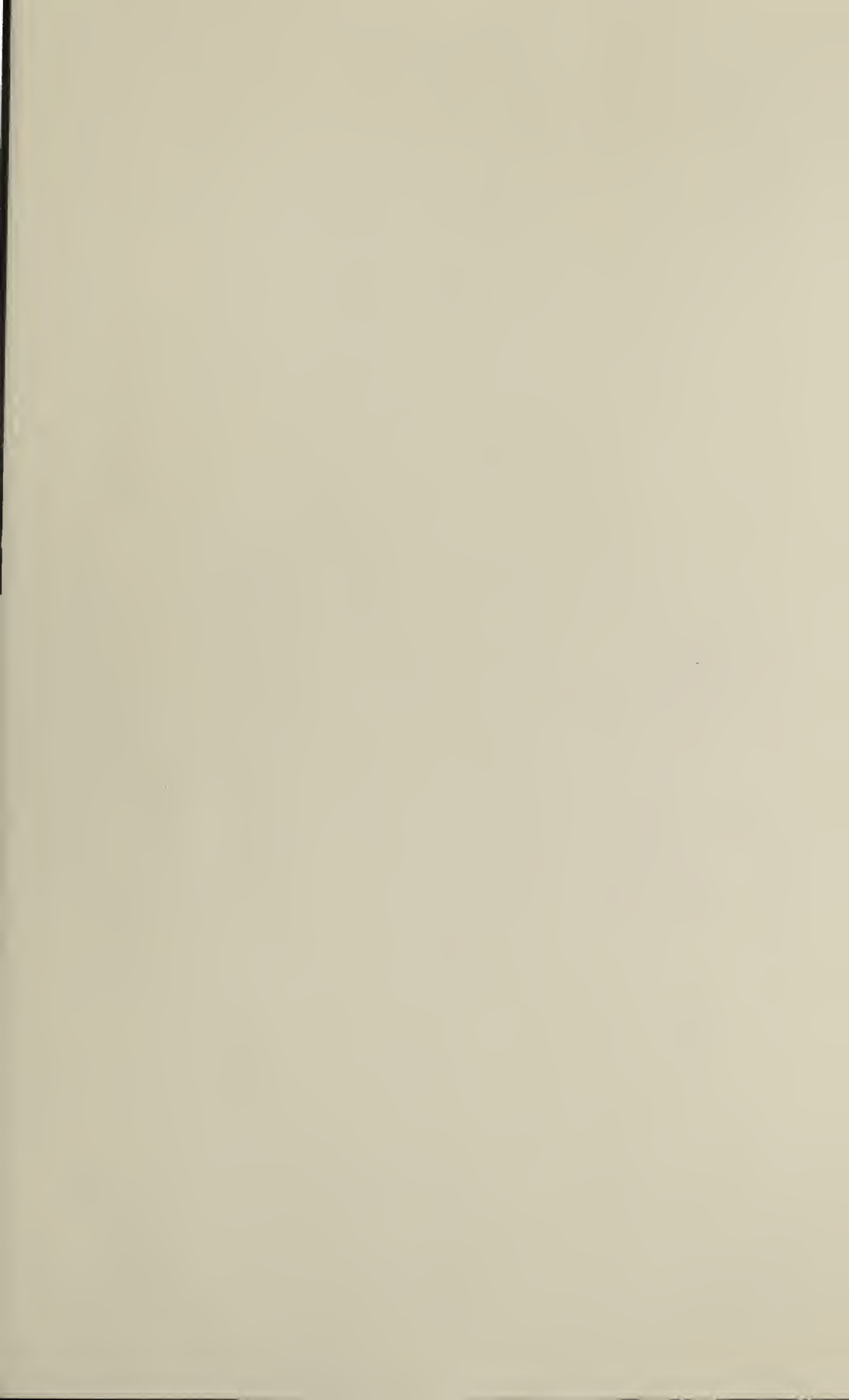
NOTE. These lists are based on a maximum allowance for the German ethnic element in South Moravia in the 16th and early 17th century. In the case of several localities exact classification was most difficult. Cf. footnote 35 above.

## CONCLUSION

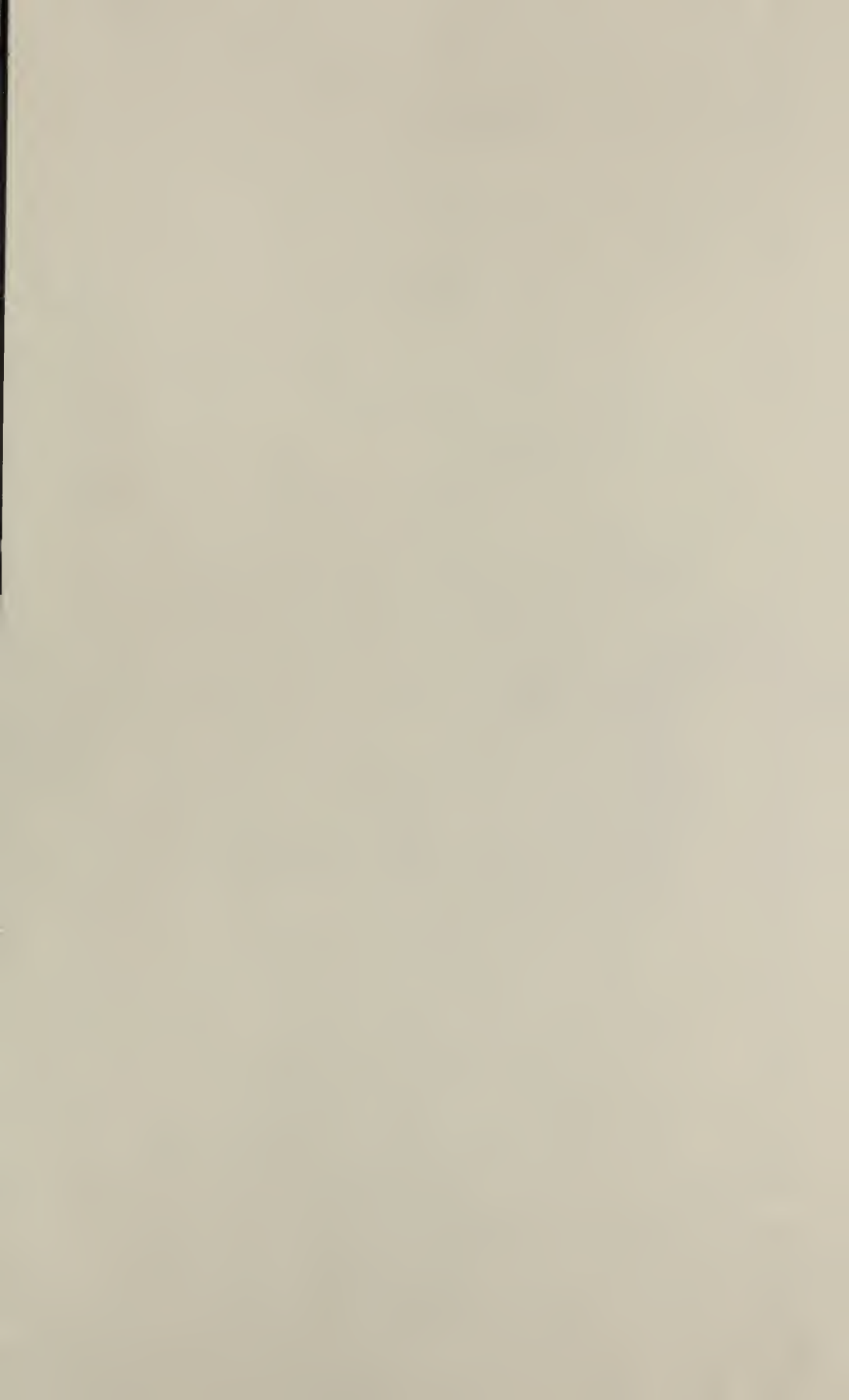
An interpretation of the preceding topographical lists will be found in the sixth chapter of the book by J. K. Zeman, *The Anabaptists and the Czech Brethren* (to be published by Mouton & Co., The Hague, The Netherlands, later this year). The interpretation includes the following aspects: geographical distribution, chronological distribution, group analysis, ethnic analysis and an analysis of the topographical contacts between the Anabaptists and the Czech Brethren in Moravia.



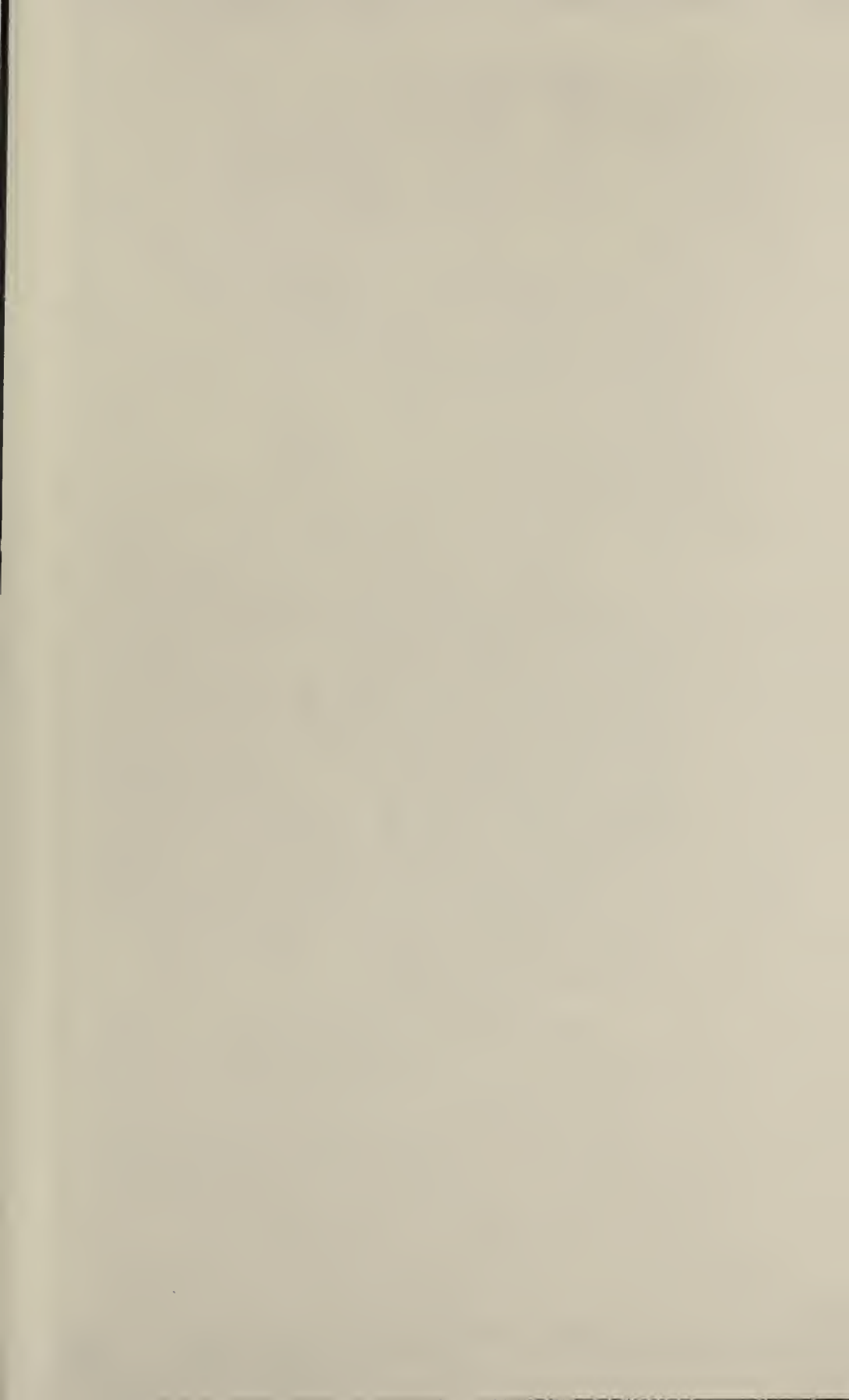




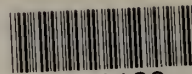












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